

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 128

3 July 1978

JAPAN

Dollar Hits New Postwar Low of 202.80 Yen	C	1	1/A6
Sonoda Interview on Indochina, ASEAN, Rearmament	C	1	1/A6
Offers To Mediate Indochina Dispute [AFP]	C	1	1/A6
'No Alternative but To Rearm' [AFP]	C	1	1/A6
Foreign Ministry Denies Statement [AFP]	C	2	1/A7
No ASEAN Domination Sought [AFP]	C	2	1/A7
Fukuda Greets ASEAN Supporters' Jakarta Meeting [ANTARA]	C	3	1/A8
Abe Comments on Timetable of PRC Treaty Talks	C	4	1/A9
Fukuda Speaks on Economy, Elections, Antihegemony Clause	C	4	1/A9
Fukuda Discusses Bonn Meeting With Business Leaders	C	5	1/A10
290 Soviet Fishing Boats Fined for Violations During Year	C	5	1/A10

NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN Reacts to ROK Proposal on Economic Cooperation [1 Jul]	D	1	1/A11
Release of Fishermen Demanded at MAC Meeting	D	5	1/B1
Ministry of Fisheries Statement	D	6	1/B2
ROK-U.S. Maneuvers Continue To Provoke 'War', 'Division'	D	7	1/B3
U.S. Said To Be Preparing for Nuclear War	D	9	1/B5
Groups in U.S. Demand Immediate Withdrawal	D	10	1/B6
Foreign Leaders Support Kim Il-song in Anti-U.S. Struggle	D	10	1/B6
Moscow Meeting	D	11	1/B7
Cuban Observance	D	11	1/B7
Further Reportage on ROK Defector's Press Conference	D	12	1/B8
Anti-Pak Chong-hui Sentiment in South Korea Growing	D	14	1/B10

SOUTH KOREA

Four Fishermen Returned to North Korea	E	1	1/B12
Defense Ministry Announcement	E	1	1/B12
Repatriation at Panmunjom	E	1	1/B12
Official Comments on DPRK's Rejection of Pak Proposal	E	2	1/B13
Japanese Dietman Proposes Tripartite Talks	E	2	1/B13
HERALD Comments on China's Opposition to Japan Shelf Accord [1 Jul]	E	3	1/B14
Presidential Elections Scheduled for 6 July	E	4	1/C1
Pak To Be Candidate	E	4	1/C1
VRPR Hits Planned Use of Chinhai Port by U.S. 7th Fleet	E	5	1/C2
Briefs: Ministerial Reassignments; Zairean Minister's Departure; Reporters at Moscow Olympics	E	5	1/C2

CAMBODIA

SRV Aggression Scored in 1 July Press Communique	H	1	1/C3
Pol Pot Greets Hua Kuo-feng on CCP Founding Anniversary	H	2	1/C4
Pol Pot Congratulates Tito on Reappointment	H	4	1/C6
Briefs: Animal Husbandry	H	4	1/C6

LAOS

Government 29 June Communiqué on Expelling French Diplomats	I 1	1/C7
PRC Civil Aviation Delegation Ends Visit	I 1	1/C7
JCP Legislators Protest U.S. Maneuvers on Okinawa	I 1	1/C7
Third Successive 'Good' Summer Rice Crop Harvested	I 2	1/C8
Briefs: Artist To Visit Moscow	I 2	1/C8

THAILAND

Vietnamese Minister Phan Hien Arrives, Makes Statement [AFP]	J 1	1/C9
POST: Ieng Sary To Visit Second Week of July [1 Jul]	J 1	1/C9
Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq To Visit 4-6 July	J 1	1/C9
Burmese Trade Delegation Pays Visit, Holds Talks	J 1	1/C9
Australian Labor Party Leader Hayden Begins Visit [POST 3 Jul]	J 2	1/C10
Nong Khai Governor, Officials Visit Vientiane [POST 1 Jul]	J 2	1/C10
POST Interviews Lao Police General Defector [3 Jul]	J 3	1/C11
Security Measures Along Malaysian Border To Be Stepped Up [WORLD 30 Jun]	J 3	1/C11

VIETNAM

Eighth Session of SRV-PRC Talks Fails To Resolve Dispute	K 1	1/C12
External Relations Commission Approves Policy on PRC, Cambodia	K 1	1/C12
National Media Continue To Criticize PRC Actions	K 2	1/C13
1 July Radio Commentary	K 2	1/C13
PRC-Cambodia Link Scored	K 4	1/D1
NHAN DAN Editorial [3 Jul]	K 5	1/D2
Official Claims Chinese Withdraw Exit Applications [KYODO]	K 6	1/D3
AFP: Source Reports Most Haiphong Ethnic Chinese Return to PRC	K 7	1/D4
Border Village Chinese Residents Describe 'May 28 Night Incident'	K 8	1/D5
Ethnic Chinese in Haiphong, Ha Tuyen Score PRC Tactics	K 10	1/D7
'Reactionaries' Incite Yao, Miao People To Return to PRC	K 11	1/D8
Radio Reports 24-28 June Border Clashes With Cambodia	K 11	1/D8
Army Paper Describes Tactics Used To Repulse Cambodians [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jun]	K 12	1/D9
Former Cambodian Officials Discuss Purges	K 13	1/D10
Refugee Describes Harsh Life in Cambodia	K 13	1/D10
Foreign Media, Officials Voice Support for SRV	K 14	1/D11
Brezhnev Remarks	K 14	1/D11
Mexico's EL DIA Comments	K 15	1/D12
REUTER, U.S. Bulletin Quoted	K 15	1/D12
AAPSO Conference, JCP Organ Cited	K 15	1/D12
Swedish Left Communists	K 16	1/D13
Hungarian Committee, Italian Official	K 16	1/D13
Wrap-up of World Comment	K 17	1/D14
SRV Admitted to Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	K 18	1/E1
NHAN DAN Comments [2 Jul]	K 18	1/E1
Visit of U.S. Congressional Delegation to PRC Reported	K 19	1/E2
NHAN DAN Editorial Marks Second Anniversary of SRV [2 Jul]	K 20	1/E3
Briefs: An Giang Military Training	K 20	1/E3

AUSTRALASIA

Minister Discusses Indochina Refugee Problem With U.S. Official	M	1	1/E4
Anthony Heading Delegation to Geneva Trade Talks	M	1	1/E4
Peacock Scores Hayden's Remarks During Asian Tour	M	1	1/E4

INDONESIA

Soviet Official Discusses Favorable Trade Balance	N	1	1/E5
Border Survey Meeting With Malaysia Concludes	N	1	1/E5
Subroto Favors 5 Percent Oil Price Rise in 1979	N	1	1/E5
French Delegation Negotiating To Provide Arms [Kuala Lumpur]	N	2	1/E6
Briefs: World Bank Loan	N	2	1/E6

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

National Front Releases Political Manifesto	O	1	1/E7
Burmese Communist Party 30th Anniversary Message Reported	O	1	1/E7
Troops Alerted Against Communist Anniversary Activity	O	2	1/E8

SINGAPORE

Government Announces Minor Cabinet Reshuffle	O	2	1/E8
--	---	---	------

PHILIPPINES

Trade Minister Announces Opening of Commercial Post in Moscow [AFP]	P	1	1/E9
Nineteen Persons Killed in Fighting in Southern Provinces [AFP]	P	1	1/E9

Item 956-B-3

Prex 7.10: FBIS-APA-78-128

FBIS-APA-78-128

Monday

3 July 1978

Vol IV No 128

DAILY REPORT

**COMPLETED
ORIGINAL**

ASIA & PACIFIC

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

666

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

DOLLAR HITS NEW POSTWAR LOW OF 202.80 YEN

OW030849Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 3 Jul (KYODO)--Following a new low registered in New York Friday [30 June], the U.S. dollar hit a new postwar trough of 202.80 yen in early trading between banks here Monday. Dealers blamed the American currency's plunge here on active dollar selling chiefly by Japanese traders and manufacturers.

The dollar closed the day at 203.35 yen, down by 1.15 yen from 204.50 yen at Friday's close. The majority of dollars changed hands at 203.30 yen, compared with 204.70 yen Friday. Starting the day at 203.70 yen, slightly below the previous low, the U.S. money lost ground fast, overriding small-scale intervention by the Bank of Japan to reach the new trough.

Later, the dollar generally edged up thanks to the repeated buying of the American money by the central bank. The day's fluctuations ranged from 202.80 yen to 203.70 yen, compared with 204.30-205.20 yen Friday.

SONODA INTERVIEW ON INDOCHINA, ASEAN, REARMAMENT

Offers To Mediate Indochina Dispute

OW030613Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0603 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 3 Jul (AFP)--Japan has offered its good offices to mediate in the Sino-Soviet dispute over Indochina, Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda was quoted as saying in an interview published here today. He said that during his recent visit to Moscow, he told Soviet leaders Japan was confident that the Sino-Soviet tension would ease.

Mr Sonoda was reported to have made the statement in an interview with a group of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) journalists who visited Tokyo last month. A report on the interview was published by the English-language Philippine daily TIMES JOURNAL under the byline of its city editor Bernardo de Leon, Jr, who was a member of the delegation. Mr Sonoda was also reported as saying that Japan was determined to fulfill its pledges embodied in the so-called "Fukuda doctrine" concerning Japanese economic assistance to ASEAN.

But Japan should be given enough opportunity to weather the recession and attain its growth rate target of seven percent, Mr Sonoda added. The minister also pledged his government's determination to reduce import tariffs to enable ASEAN products to gain greater access to the Japanese market.

'No Alternative but To Rearm'

OW010415Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0405 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 1 Jul (AFP)--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said in a published interview here today "Japan has no alternative but to re-arm to defend itself against any external threat" in the face of the Soviet naval build-up in the Pacific.

Mr Sonoda gave the interview to a group of journalists from member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) who recently visited Japan as guests of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

An account of the interview appeared this morning in the English-language Manila newspaper BULLETIN TODAY written by the daily's news editor Teddy Owen, Jr., who was with the ASEAN press delegation.

Mr. Sonoda said that the Soviet build-up in the Pacific was of special concern to Japan, and he was quoted as saying that "in the face of this new development, Japan has no alternative but to re-arm to defend itself against any external threat."

Japan, however, does not believe there will be "harsher confrontations" between the United States and the Soviet Union, Mr. Sonoda said. He added his government "hopes that both countries will maintain the peace in the Pacific and East Asia areas."

Mr. Sonoda said that Japan for a while was seriously concerned over the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam and over what appeared to be a U.S. withdrawal from the Asian-Pacific region. However, he said, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance assured Japan the U.S. would remain a Pacific power. "Military exercises in South Korea and the Pacific proved this clearly," the Japanese minister added.

Foreign Ministry Denies Statement

OW011007Y Paris AFP in English 0959 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 1 July (AFP)--A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman today denied that Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said in an interview that "Japan has no alternative but to re-arm to defend itself against any external threat."

Mr Sonoda's alleged remarks appeared in the Manila newspaper BULLETIN TODAY this morning, as having been made during an interview given to journalists in Tokyo on June 12.

But the Foreign Ministry spokesman told AFP that Mr. Sonoda said nothing of the sort. What he actually said, the spokesman added, was that Japan would maintain its present defense capability under the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

Mr. Sonoda also told the newspapermen that Japan had no intention of having self-defense forces which could appear as a threat to foreign countries, according to the spokesman. The journalists were from member countries of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Mr. Sonoda was reported from Manila to have expressed concern at the Soviet naval build-up in the Pacific.

No ASEAN Domination Sought

OW010757Y Paris AFP in English 0620 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 1 Jul (AFP)--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said today Japan had no intention of dominating the economies of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and linked Japanese security with the stability of ASEAN.

In an interview with ASEAN journalists published here, Mr. Sonoda reaffirmed Japan's desire for cooperation with the ASEAN countries and said his government was prepared to take "all necessary measures" to solve the trade imbalances between the two sides to their mutual satisfaction. He indicated Japan's intention to improve the access of ASEAN products to the Japanese market.

Mr. Sonoda was interviewed by a delegation of ASEAN journalists who recently visited Japan and an account of the interview appeared in the Manila English-language newspaper BULLETIN TODAY written by BULLETIN News Editor Teddy Owen, Jr., who was part of the delegation.

According to the account, Mr. Sonoda sought to dispel ASEAN fears that Japan would attempt anew to control the economies of ASEAN countries as it tried to take over their natural resources during World War II. Mr. Sonoda stressed that Japan today "does not espouse the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, whose aim was to satisfy Japan's need for raw materials."

"Japan seeks to foster cooperation with ASEAN countries through understanding in close consultation with ASEAN leaders," he added.

Mr. Sonoda stressed that Japan and the ASEAN countries shared the same destiny in this part of the world: "The security and prosperity of Japan will not be possible unless the security and stability of ASEAN is assured " he said.

Mr. Sonoda indicated optimism about the prospects of trade between his country and the five ASEAN states of Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. He said the Japanese Government had set for itself a seven percent growth rate target for this year and this would be followed by moves to decrease customs duties and open the Japanese market to ASEAN products.

Mr. Sonoda noted the improved trade relations between Japan on one hand and the Philippines and Thailand on the other. However, a recession in Japan, coupled with temporary setbacks in Thailand such as bad crops, had affected trade relations between the two countries, he added. The minister said, however, his government hoped to hurdle the recession problem soon.

"The Government of Japan is prepared to take all necessary measures to solve trade imbalances which would be mutually satisfactory to Japan and ASEAN, " Mr. Sonoda said.

Mr. Sonoda expressed the hope that Japan and the Philippines would come to an early agreement on a new treaty of amity, commerce and navigation when the panels of both countries meet in Manila this month. He admitted that the revision of the previous treaty, already expired, had been hampered by many differences which would require further discussions between Filipino and Japanese officials. He hoped, however, that "something tangible" would come out in the forthcoming Manila talks.

FUKUDA GREETES ASEAN SUPPORTERS' JAKARTA MEETING

BK301053Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0720 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 29 Jun (ANTARA)--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has been quoted as reiterating that his country will not take the road to great military power.

"We will cooperate positively with the ASEAN members countries in their effort for their stronger solidarity thus contributing to peace and prosperity throughout the region," the prime minister added.

The prime minister stated this in a message read out for him by the deputy secretary of the Japanese cabinet, Michio Ochi, at an opening ceremony of the second conference of the ASEAN Council of Japan Alumni (Ascoja) here on Wednesday [28 June].

"I believe that by obtaining your understanding of Japan's basic position, I could plant a seedling of friendship and cooperation. It gives a reassuring moral support to me in my endeavours for genuine friendship between Asian countries and Japan that people like you who have a deep understanding of Japan are exerting yourselves through Ascoja to advance further mutual understanding and cooperation between ASEAN countries and Japan," Fukuda continued.

On the occasion, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Sunao Sonoda in a message read out on his behalf by Japanese Ambassador to Indonesia Hidemichi Kira said that Ascoja was set up with the aim of strengthening relations between ASEAN and other world countries, thus contributing to the promotion of peace, friendship, stability and prosperity of the world. Sonoda said that Ascoja had been steadily developing towards attaining its original aims.

"Needless to say, Japan spares no efforts to cooperate to the historical endeavour of the ASEAN countries to establish regional solidarity. Japan believes that, through such co-operation, it would be able to consolidate genuine mutual confidence with the ASEAN countries which, we hope, would contribute to peace and prosperity of the region and the world as a whole," the minister added. He said that he was convinced that the spirit of Ascoja coincided with what Japan envisaged as the objectives of its basic policy.

ABE COMMENTS ON TIMETABLE OF FRC TREATY TALKS

OW301235Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Jun (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Friday [30 June] that the working-level negotiations between Japan and China for a peace and friendship treaty would be concluded before the end of July.

Speaking to newsmen Friday afternoon after Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda announced the resumption of treaty talks on July 21 in Peking, Abe stressed that the working-level talks between Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung will be followed by Sonoda's visit to Peking.

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda would decide the date of Sonoda's visit after closely watching the outcome of the Sato-Han talks, Abe said. Abe thus suggested that the governmental negotiations for the treaty might be settled through top-level talks between Sonoda and his Chinese counterpart Huang Hua during next month.

FUKUDA SPEAKS ON ECONOMY, ELECTIONS, ANTIHEGEMONY CLAUSE

OW021115Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1018 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kyoto, 2 Jul (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda indicated Sunday [2 July] the Diet might be called into an extraordinary session sometime after mid-September to legislate additional fiscal spending measures to stimulate the economy.

Meeting reporters at a hotel in Kyoto, Fukuda expressed his confidence that his government's target of attaining a 7 percent economic growth within this fiscal year would be achieved. But he said the sharply rising value of the yen might undermine the impulse of business upturn. Therefore, he would closely watch the economic trend in the coming two months, he said.

Fukuda reiterated his plan to visit the Middle East between the early and middle part of September. He said Egypt and Iran have revealed that they would welcome his visit while Saudi Arab still has not made a formal reply since officials concerned are traveling abroad at present.

Referring to negotiations with China for conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty, which are to be resumed on July 21, Fukuda said he did not feel any resistance to inclusion of the controversial "anti-hegemony" clause in the proposed treaty. But he quickly added he did not wish such insertion would result in impairing relations with a third country.

On domestic politics, Fukuda hinted that he has not given up his plan to call a general election within this year. He rebutted the rising views of opposition within his own Liberal-Democratic Party to dissolution of the House of Representatives for a general election. Under the constitution, a prime minister has the right to dissolve the lower house at any time he pleases.

In general terms, he insisted, a general election, even if it was held before an LDP presidential election later this year, would not make the election meaningless. Anti-Fukuda factions within the ruling party claim that Fukuda intended to improve his stock in the party through the next general election and improve his chances of reelection as party president.

Fukuda came to Kyoto to attend a fund-raising party of the LDP. He is scheduled to meet with leaders of three economic organizations in Osaka Monday morning.

FUKUDA DISCUSSES BONN MEETING WITH BUSINESS LEADERS

OW030552Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Osaka, 3 July (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Monday [3 July], he will stress the importance of world monetary stability when he meets with leaders of six other industrial democracies in Bonn in mid-July.

The remark followed the yen's unabated rise in value against foreign currencies that is cutting the competitiveness of some Japan's export industries.

Conferring with business leaders in western Japan over breakfast, Fukuda also said he will do his best to ensure a sustained economic upswing in the second half of this year. The government will take "appropriate new measures" if its growth target of 7 percent for fiscal 1978, ending next March 31, is jeopardized.

290 SOVIET FISHING BOATS FINED FOR VIOLATIONS DURING YEAR

OW011131Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 1 July (KYODO)--Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) patrol boats searched 290 Soviet fishing vessels during the 1-year period from July 1, 1977, when the 200-mile limit went into effect, MSA announced Saturday [1 July].

Of these boats, 19 were indicted and fined a total of 12 million yen, which was paid to the Bank of Japan through the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo.

MSA has constantly maintained 7 to 12 patrol boats on duty and flown an aircraft every 2 or 3 days for surveillance in the Pacific waters from Kushiro, Hokkaido to Choshi, Chiba Prefecture.

MSA said that a total of 11,670 Soviet fishing boats were confirmed to be operating in the Japanese waters--3,216 of them last year and 8,454 this year. The 19 vessels were charged for failure to record catches in their logs or for operating in off-limit waters.

NODONG SINMUN REACTS TO ROK PROPOSAL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SK010655Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 30 Jun 78 SK

[Text of NODONG SINMUN 1 July "editorial bureau commentary" [pyonchip kuk nonsol]: "We Evaluate the Splittists' Proposal for Economic Cooperation"--a similar version of this article carried by KCNA at 1000 GMT on 1 July identifies this as an editorial article"]

[Text] On 23 June the traitor Pak Chong-hui issued a so-called special statement. In the statement he set forth a so-called proposal for economic cooperation between the North and the South, including trade, technological and capital cooperation among representatives of civilian economic circles, and the formation of a consultative organization for cooperation.

The South Korean authorities put forth their proposal for economic cooperation as if it were a realistic one advanced for the first time. It used all available propaganda means and was intended to mislead domestic and foreign public opinion. Economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South was already proposed by our side 20 years ago. It was again brought up by our side in the early period of the North-South dialog.

At a meeting of the Seoul side's members of the North-South Coordinating Committee, including Yi Hu-rak, Chang Ki-yong and Choe Kyu-ha, who came to Pyongyang on 3 November 1972, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of revolution, declared his intention of having multi-faceted collaboration in all fields--including politics, military affairs, diplomacy, economy and culture--between the North and South since the South Korean side has pledged already in May that year to take the three principles for fatherland reunification as the basis of reunification, not serving as cat's paw of the United States and Japan.

That day the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, attaching particular significance to economic collaboration between the North and South, presented detailed measures for this collaboration. The great leader said then that since an inexhaustible supply iron ore existed in the northern half of the republic, the South Korean side need not buy it from foreign countries, and we would provide facilities so that the South Korean side could dig as much iron ore as it needed, using only its own labor force. The great leader also said that he was ready to allow South Korean fishermen at all times to catch fish in the fishing grounds of the northern half of the republic, where vast quantities of fish were available throughout the year. The great leader said that since we had rich experience in irrigation work and many technicians and were manufacturing good quality machinery in great quantities, the South Korean side need not obtain loans and facilities from Japan and, instead could better accelerate the irrigation work in South Korea using materials and facilities provided by our side.

Our side repeatedly put forth overtures on economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South--an embodiment of the proposal for economic collaboration presented to the South Korean side by the great leader at the first, second and third meetings of the North-South Coordinating Committee.

All of these proposals for economic collaboration and exchanges advanced by our side were reasonable ones for linking severed national ties, eliminating misunderstanding and distrust, improving the people's livelihood by jointly developing and utilizing the rich resources of the country and constantly fostering the country's strength. These proposals were also forthright ones for national salvation to regain independence from reliance upon foreign forces and expedite to the maximum the fatherland's peaceful reunification. Accordingly, these proposals were most fair and reasonable ones which would be acceptable to anyone who really wished the country's reunification.

Indeed, our side's proposals for realizing collaboration between the North and South were patriotic ones stemming from the entire nation's desire for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification in the spirit of the North-South Joint statement. If our side's proposals for economic collaboration had been realized, the relations between the North and South could have been improved and a new atmosphere favorable to expediting the country's reunification could have been created.

However, the South Korean authorities have refused all of our proposals with the excuse of time and condition [sigi yokkon]. What they brought up was merely a proposal for jointly developing Diamond Mountain for sightseeing. Thus, they were at a loss to respond to the just and patriotic logic and demand for reunification. The South Korean side's proposal to develop Diamond Mountain, while refusing the principled proposal of our side, was an antinational act reducing North-South economic collaboration for the joint development and prosperity of the country to the level of prostitution, sightseeing and entertainment. This was a mockery and betrayal of the entire nation, which desires North-South economic collaboration and reunification.

It is the truth. Six years later, the South Korean authorities, however, make fraudulent use of another's proposals and clamor as if they have come up with new ones. This is purely ridiculous political foolishness. Considering that they begged for dollars, yen and marks, and consequently are stumbling under heavy foreign debts amounting to more than \$10 billion, the South Korean authorities' call for so-called economic cooperation does not fit at all.

Why is it that the South Korean authorities, who have persistently opposed our proposals for mutual economic collaboration, now suddenly come up with a proposal for North-South economic cooperation? Is their proposal motivated by the purpose of national reunification or by the intention of creating two Koreas? If they suggested the proposal for achieving national reunification we would regard it as an acceptance, although belated, of our earlier call for mutual economic collaboration and accordingly, think it a good thing. However, it is necessary here to remind the people of the proverb: "Do not rush to grab a wild rose; for no matter how beautiful it is, it has thorns."

Lurking within this despicable proposal by the South Korean authorities is a sinister intrigue by splittists for two Koreas--not reunification. This is clearly proved by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's behavior. Economic cooperation between the North and South, if it is to be true cooperation, should be totally based on national reunification and serve this purpose. On the contrary, the South Korean authorities regard national division as a premise and pursue so-called economic cooperation for "two Koreas." On the basis of two nations and two states, they make the fabrication of "two Koreas" their utmost target and subordinate all other things to this target.

At home the South Korean puppets have established the yusin system conducive to fixing national division, and abroad they have laid a railway for cross recognition, planning to drive the train of "two Koreas" on it, dreaming of simultaneous admission to the United Nations for North and South Korea and separate admission to the United Nations by South Korea.

In view of such acts by the South Korean authorities, heading toward "two Koreas," it is quite obvious that any sort of cooperation for one Korea cannot be expected from them. True economic cooperation between the North and South of our country, if it is to be attempted, precludes toadyish, treacherous acts such as depending on foreign forces or selling the interests of the nation and people to foreign forces. However, the South Korean authorities have turned their back on the nation, and instead live in close collaboration with foreign forces. Born and raised under the protection of the U.S. armed forces, the Pak Chong-hui clique is begging for the permanent stationing and incessant buildup of U.S. troops in South Korea at a time when all nations call for an immediate and complete withdrawal of U.S. troops.

As a result of aggression and treachery, Carter's troop withdrawal plan is yet to be implemented, though it was proposed nearly a year and a half ago. Rather, it continues to take backward steps. The number of U.S. troops in South Korea as of the end of March registered an increase of 881 against the last year-end level.

Repeatedly clamoring that South Korea and Japan share a common destiny and that South Korea and Japan should combine efforts for their security, South Korean ruling circles are further creeping into the bosom of their Japanese master. By aggression and treachery the relations between South Korea and Japan have shifted from the economic level to the military level and Japan's big monopolistic defense industries and descendants of members of the Japanese imperialist army are flocking to South Korea.

Owing to the Pak Chong-hui clique's traitorous pro-U.S. and pro-Japan acts, South Korea has been completely Americanized and Japanized and is further under the political, economic and military influence of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors. How can the traitors, who have thrust half of the country into the mouths of tigers--the United States and Japan--selling resources and compatriots to them and seeking "two Koreas," convince the world that they speak about economic cooperation for the people's welfare and the nation's reunification?

With capital, technology and raw materials completely under the yoke of U.S. and Japanese monopolist funds, South Korean ruling circles speak about cooperation or something. This inevitably arouses public suspicion that they attempt to hurl even our economy into the U.S. and Japanese economic sphere.

In order to conduct economic cooperation within our nation which really serves to expedite reunification, the Pak Chong-hui clique must give up its fascist suppression of patriotic forces in South Korea who desire reunification and relinquish its anticommunist policy against us, who take the position of promoting great national unity. However, the South Korean authorities suffocate patriotic forces desiring democracy and reunification on one hand and maintain hostility toward the northern half, continuing anticommunist rackets to crush the North, on the other.

The traitor Pak Chong-hui has established fascist, evil laws and organized unprecedentedly oppressive organizations to execute those who even discuss reunification--on the excuse of splitting the so-called national consensus. Under the yusin system, which is a hell unprecedented in history, those who make a single remark about reunification are subjected to capital punishment on the excuse of spreading groundless rumours. The South Korean puppets, who have adopted anticommunism as the method of their survival, are clamoring without hesitation that they must defeat and smash the brethren in the northern half of the republic who have shared the same blood for 5,000 years, labeling them their enemies.

The Pak Chong-hui clique's maniacal acts against us today have gone to "prevailing over communism" from anticommunism, and then to "wiping out communism" from "prevailing over communism," and now to "crush the North" from "wipe out communism."

The Pak Chong-hui clique punishes all South Korean people who demand reunification and look northward, labeling them collaborators with communism, and answer us who desire fatherland reunification with "crush the North." We would like to ask them why they want economic cooperation and who conducts economic cooperation with whom?

Today trade is conducted even among different nations under the principles of mutual benefit and cooperation. This being the case, they clamor about economic cooperation while taking hostile acts against the same nation. This is a ridiculous act at which no one can help but laugh.

After all, the economic cooperation clamored about by the South Korean puppets is no more than a scheme for CIA gangsters, in the guise of civilians, to engage in espionage and to try to use it for their policy of confrontation and division, frequently coming and going with abacuses under their arms.

To conduct economic cooperation which really serves the national interests in our country, misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South must be eliminated, an atmosphere of trust created and the tension between the North and South alleviated.

But where are the South Korean authorities heading? Although clamoring about cooperation, they are in fact pursuing an indiscreet war policy. With the goal of invading the northern half with the support of U.S. and Japanese aggressive forces, the South Korean maniacal war elements have annually expanded their war budget and accelerated the modernization of military equipment by mobilizing all available human and material resources for strengthening their war potential.

The South Korean authorities, who have already offered South Korea to the United States as a military base, are trying to drag in weapons worth \$8 billion in the next 4 to 5 years from the United States and are clamoring about the so-called compensatory measures for troop withdrawal. They are also daily waging large-scale war exercise rackets against the northern half of the republic.

Under the circumstances in which the South Korean puppets are kicking up war rackets against us in South Korea, which is incompatible with peaceful reunification, so-called economic cooperation can contribute to their policy of confrontation but cannot serve the cause of national reunification. All facts clearly show that the economic cooperation which the South Korean rulers are advertising is a product of the splittist policy to create "two Koreas"--not reunification.

Under these circumstances, in which their 23 June declaration for split has been a target of worldwide denunciation, the South Korean puppets' proposal for economic cooperation this time is intended not only to cover up their splittist nature by fabricating a new trick, but also to extricate themselves from their ruling crisis by deceiving domestic and foreign opinion. However, they made a grave miscalculation. If they had cared at all about gaining the world's sympathy, they would have candidly asked us for help and cooperation because we have a strong independent national economy. However, they were neither decisive nor candid enough to do so.

In fact, there is almost nothing we are interested in obtaining from South Korea. If there is anything, it would be pork, as was once stated by Chang Ki-yong, former vice chairman of the North-South coordinating committee for the Seoul side, when he came to Pyongyang. If all proposals, including the one for mutual economic collaboration, are to substantially precipitate reunification, they should be firmly based on the three principles of national reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: As we already stated in the 4 July North-South joint communique, matters related to Korea's reunification must be realized on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. No matter how much the situation may change in the days to come, matters related to Korea's reunification cannot be solved by deviating from the basic principles. The three principles of national reunification reflect the desire and trend of the nation and mark a milestone on the road to reunification. They represent a great program of reunification that should be observed by both sides on their way to the goal.

If the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique made the proposal for economic cooperation with us for the purpose of reunifying the country on the three principles of national reunification, instead of aiming to divide the country, there are questions of principle which they must answer before the whole nation.

The Pak Chong-hui clique must reconfirm the three principles of national reunification set forth by us and, on this basis, scrap the 23 June statement designed to split the country into "two Koreas" oust the U.S. armed forces, give up its anticommunist fascist policy, release detained patriots and democratic figures, and refrain from its racket about invading the North to attack us.

When the South Korean authorities pledge before the whole nation to carry out such things and put their pledge into practice, we will be ready to discuss with them all questions arising between the North and South, including economic cooperation. If the South Korean authorities make such a basic change of policy, the whole nation will welcome this and may well pin medals on their chests. But obviously in our eyes the South Korean rulers will not be bold enough to make such a decision. Just as the crow can only croak, so the Pak Chong-hui clique can only chant a ballad of splittism.

Reunification and division cannot go together. Patriots and traitors cannot live under the same roof. For the sake of reunification, the Pak Chong-hui clique, which pursues fascism and permanent division of the nation, must step down from power, and patriots who desire democracy and peaceful reunification must come to power.

If a new patriotic, democratic government is set up in South Korea we will hand in hand with it completely solve all questions related to the reunification of the country, including the problems of realizing many-sided collaboration and exchange between the North and South as indicated by the five-point policy for national reunification. However difficult the road to the fatherland's reunification may be, the united strength of 50 million people will surely bring about the dawn on national reunification.

RELEASE OF FISHERMEN DEMANDED AT MAC MEETING

SK030345Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0205 GMT 3 Jul 78 SK

[Text] The 390th MAC meeting is being held at Panmunjom at the request of our side. At the meeting our side is lodging a strong protest against the recent beastly, piratic act of the South Korean puppet clique of sinking a peaceful fishing boat of ours and kidnaping its fishermen on the west sea. Our side is strongly demanding the immediate return of our kidnaped fishermen without delay.

According to the statement at the meeting of our side's senior members, Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, at approximately 1824 on 27 June angle net fishing boat No 512 of the Nampo fishery station went off course because of a thick fog while fishing in the sea off Changsangot of Yongyon county, South Hwanghae Province. The boat was trying to get back on course in the vicinity of 38 degrees 02 minutes north latitude and 124 degrees 29 minutes east longitude southwest of Changsangot. At that time our command ship ordered the angle net fishing boat No 512 to sail north.

Despite this, the South Korean puppet clique viciously tried to surround and capture our fishing boat sailing north by mobilizing a destroyer, high-speed boats and patrol boats. When they failed to capture our fishing boat, at approximately 2030 the South Korean puppet clique committed the atrocity of sinking it by gunfire and kidnaping its fishermen.

Our side's senior member stressed that following its sinister act last May by sinking by indiscriminate gunfire our peaceful fishing boat and killing and kidnaping its fishermen adrift on the open waters of the east sea because of engine trouble, this piractic act of the South Korean puppet clique against our fishing boat on the west sea has vividly laid bare to the world the fact that the scoundrels are merciless and brutal human butchers.

Our side's senior member continued that the South Korean puppet clique's barbarous piratic acts committed one after another on the east and west seas in a short period of time are very dangerous, indiscriminate acts which may cause an armed clash between both sides, and warned that if the enemy side continues such acts, nothing good will result.

He condemned the South Korean puppet clique's piratic act on the west sea as a vicious act infringing on international law and an open provocation designed to further heighten tension and lead to the brink of war. He then strongly demanded that the enemy side return our fishermen kidnaped by the South Korean puppet clique without delay, apologize for this beastly, piratic act against our peaceful fishing boat, punish the criminals and take measures to prevent the recurrence of such piratic acts. The meeting is continuing.

Ministry of Fisheries Statement

SK020653Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 2 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Herewith is a statement from the Ministry of Fisheries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: As was already reported, on 27 June the South Korean puppets committed another piractic act against an unarmed fishing boat of our side which lost its course due to a thick fog while catching fish on the west sea.

On that day the South Korean piratic group tried to capture the angle fishing net boat No 512 of the Nampo fishery station, which had lost its course due to thick fog in the sea off Changsangot, South Hwanghae Province, by mobilizing a destroyer, high-speed boats and patrol boats. When they failed to capture the boat, the South Korean puppets barbarously opened fire on it and committed the brutal act of sinking it and kidnaping 6 fishermen aboard. This brutal criminal act is the brigandish act of broad daylight robbery and butchery committed by those who lack even the basic elements of human conscience and who disregard humanitarianism and international practices.

The DPRK Ministry of Fisheries sternly denounces and condemns with growing national indignation the piratic act of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique which sank one of our peaceful fishing boats and illegally kidnaped its fishermen.

In our country, surrounded by seas on three sides, it is a right of fishermen on which no one can infringe to catch fish in the sea for the development of the fishery industry. Our seas exist for the fishing operations of fishermen and do not exist for the piratic acts of the South Korean puppets. This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppets have repeatedly committed piratic acts hindering peaceful fishing operations on the east, west and south seas.

Today, when voices condemning the piratic act last May of the sinking of an unarmed fishing boat of ours and the killing of its fishermen on the open waters of the east sea are still mounting, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which is indiscreetly running wild, changed the stage of its piratic acts from the east sea to the west sea and again committed the same criminal act. Are there any piratic groups in the world more heinous and brutal than this?

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, by committing the piratic act on the west sea this time, following the one on the east sea, has more clearly shown its nature as military gangsters before the entire nation and the world's peoples. The acts of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which is wielding the fascist maniacal sword at people in South Korea and which is repeatedly committing [word indistinct] acts against the same nation in the northern half, clamoring about wiping out communism and crushing the North, are not those committed by sane human beings, but rather by madmen who tremble with uneasiness, foreseeing their ruin.

Since 25 June, the South Korean puppets have been deliberately trying to heighten tension by dragging us into its provocative scheme through maniacal acts and attempts to soften the antigovernment mood of the people. But they should know that nothing can be solved with these foolish rackets. As long as military gangsters such as the traitor Pak Chong-hui clique are entrenched within the nation, no one can escape disaster, catch fish in the sea or foresee the day of reunification.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must immediately step down from power, bearing the blame for all sorts of traitorous acts committed before the country and nation. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must give heed to the voices of protest from the family members of the kidnapped fishermen and domestic and foreign public opinion, immediately apologize for the piratic act committed in the west sea and unconditionally and immediately return our kidnapped fishermen. If the South Korean puppets ignore our warning and continuously detain, torture and utilize our fishermen in anticommunist strategic schemes, as they did in the recent east sea incident, they will be held entirely responsible for all consequences arising therefrom. 2 July 1978. Pyongyang.

ROK-U.S. MANEUVERS CONTINUE TO PROVOKE 'WAR,' 'DIVISION'

SK011324Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1325 GMT 26 Jun 78 SK

[Commentator Cho Tong-hun's commentary: "Absurd Voice Inciting War and Division"]

[Text] The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is now continuously raving about the fictitious threat of southward aggression to slander us, inspire confrontation between the North and South and aggravate the situation in our country. Such maneuvers are being pursued more frenziedly with the approach of 25 June, when the U.S. imperialists provoked a war of aggression in Korea.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's Democratic Republican Party and Yujong-hoe statement on 25 June, sounding the trumpet of war and division and raving about so-called all-out security and consolidation of peace, is such an example. This is another wicked challenge against our people and the world's progressive peoples, who desire the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Everyone knows that all-out security which the puppets are raving about is a slogan for war, and that consolidation of peace means division fabricating "two Koreas" by fixing the present situation between the North and the South. Under the pretext of the slogan of all-out security, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique reinforces its puppet armed forces and military equipment by dragging in weapons of mass destruction, torments South Korean residents by binding them to military plans and dragging them out to military training and is conducting powder-reeking military exercises daily.

The puppet clique, under the signboard of fixing the peace, clings to the theory that division is advantageous and that the tragedy of division is better than reunification.

It desperately exerts every effort to fix the present state of division and satisfy its dirty desire for long-term power in return for putting South Korea into the hands of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries. By coming up with hackneyed slogans, the intent of which have already been bared, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique clearly showed its intention to justify its policy of division, further strengthen the maneuver to fabricate "two Koreas," perpetuate yusin fascist rule in South Korea and to more openly conduct anticommunist and war maneuvers.

This shows that the clique is not interested in any measures for achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification and is concerned only about North-South confrontation, permanent division and personal prosperity as its supreme goals. For this reason, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, even after the issuance of the 4 July North-South joint statement featuring the three principles for the fatherland's reunification--independence, peaceful reunification and national unity--opposed all of our just and reasonable proposals to realize the country's reunification peacefully and independently on the basis of democratic principles, proclaimed the "two Koreas" fabrication maneuver as its policy and thus dragged the long-awaited North-South talks to failure.

Currently, the clique is openly advertising a theory on the impossibility of reunification and even raving about exterminating communism. Recently, the clique staged so-called special warfare combat training to exterminate communism, the largest in scale since the founding of the puppet armed forces, dragging out huge numbers of puppet armed forces units, and conducted an extremely provocative military exercise including high altitude, ground and underwater operations aimed at deep infiltration into the rear areas of the northern half of the republic.

The clique also staged a mobilization of reserve forces on an unprecedentedly large scale, which was dubbed Operation 'Twin Dragons '78.' Prior to this, mobilizing more than 2,000 representatives of the Student Defense Corps and presidents and deans of universities and colleges, it staged a farce--a ceremony held to form units to march to former battlefields. The clique held a shooting championship matching ministerial posts of the puppet administration, ran amok to raise an anticommunist war fever, and is raving that it will conduct a military exercise in a simulated war atmosphere, firing blank shots on the day of civil defense training in June.

It goes without saying that all these are the overt expression of the new war provocation moved by the puppets committed under the slogan of all-out security. When all Korean people and the world's peace-loving peoples consistently condemn and denounce the war provocators' maneuvers for aggression and war on the occasion of 25 June, when the U.S. imperialists and their stooges provoked a war of aggression against our people 18 years ago, the clique is more frenziedly running wilder than ever to incite war and prepare for a war of aggression against the North, defying them. This is a wicked criminal act which can never be tolerated.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is a group of wicked war maniacs who want tension and confrontation, not peace; wicked splittists who seek division, not reunification. In an effort to overcome its ruling crisis, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is now attempting to instill a sense of North-South confrontation in the people through war rackets, obstructing the people's resistance by further binding them to its war venture policy. The clique also attempts to provide a pretext for the U.S. imperialists' permanent occupation of South Korea by intentionally straining the country's situation on the occasion of 25 June, forming a more formidable obstacle on the road to independent peaceful reunification.

That the Pak Chong-hui clique again emerges with the fictitious theory of the threat of southward aggression and raves about all-out security and consolidation of peace is nothing but a trick to justify its bellicose and splittist (?war maneuvers) and further intensify them. But the South Korean puppets cannot cover up its wicked nature with any maneuver. A venture of war will never open a way for the puppets. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's maneuvers for war and division which attempt to aggravate tension in the country and to obstruct independent and peaceful reunification, will only evoke more criticism from the people and precipitate its own downfall.

U.S. SAID TO BE PREPARING FOR NUCLEAR WAR

08021209Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0125 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON July 1 commented on the announcement of the U.S. Defence Department that it would additionally deploy a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, nuclear attack submarines and many other warships in the western Pacific and that of the U.S. authorities that the ammunition of U.S. forces in Okinawa would be transferred to the South Korean puppet clique. Denouncing these provocative statements, NODONG SINMUN July 1 in a signed commentary says: This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists have reached a very dangerous stage in their preparations for a new war in Korea and they are openly preparing a nuclear war against the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialist war maniacs worked out even an "emergency plan for nuclear war" against the northern half of the republic and are holding nuclear war exercises, talking about the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons." They deployed many nuclear weapons in South Korea and in military bases in Japan, Okinawa and other parts of the Pacific, poised against Korea. Many nuclear-carrying warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet take Korea as the target of attack.

The commentary further says: The U.S. imperialist warmongers continue holding flight exercises of nuclear-capable "B-52" strategic bombers in the air above Korea. In the "Joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" in March this year they brought into South Korea even "Lance" missiles for the exercise of launching nuclear weapons against us and they are further elaborating on the "strategic plan for a nine-day short term heavy strike" for a nuclear war against the northern half of the republic.

These strips naked the heinous and dirty color of the U.S. imperialist warmongers as nuclear war maniacs and indicates that they are going to start a new barbarous act of aggression against the Korean people.

The stark reality shows that the threat of southward invasion advertised by the U.S. imperialist war maniacs is nothing but vile propaganda intended to cover up and justify their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war against the Korean people.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces keep occupying South Korea and the U.S. imperialists persist in the policy of aggression against the Korean people, neither the reunification of Korea can be achieved nor can peace in Korea and Asia be consolidated.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the foolish, aggressive design on our republic, stop the war preparations and immediately and totally withdraw from South Korea their troops and weapons of destruction, including nuclear weapons.

GROUPS IN U.S. DEMAND IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL

OW301015Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--The U.S. newspaper GUARDIAN sponsored recently a mass meeting supporting the reunification of Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to a report. The meeting was attended by editor-in-chief of the paper Jack S. Smith and more than 300 people.

The speakers at the meeting said that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea has brought unbearable national sufferings to the Korean people. They unanimously demanded that the U.S. forces get out of South Korea at once, taking along all the nuclear weapons.

They stressed: The United States should discontinue at once its economic and military "aid" to South Korea and observe the election "commitments." Korea should be reunified in an independent and peaceful way in accordance with the will and demand of her people.

The committee of solidarity with the Korean people in New York issued an appeal recently, denouncing the U.S. imperialists' arms reinforcement in South Korea. The appeal stressed that progressive public circles of the United States are more strongly demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. It noted that the U.S. imperialists pledged to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea, but are dragging on its fulfillment and reinforcing armed forces and increasing "aid" to the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

FOREIGN LEADERS SUPPORT KIM IL-SONG IN ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

OW011837Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Messages came from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president, head of state and head of the military revolutionary government of the People's Republic of Benin; Houari Boumediene, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and president of the Council of Revolution; Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa; Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Switzerland; and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (Interior).

The messages extended warmest, hearty and militant greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of the solidarity month.

They extended full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples would be further strengthened and developed.

In conclusion, the messages wholeheartedly wished the great leader a new, great victory in his work for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and the friendly Korean people, shining achievements and prosperity.

Moscow Meeting

OW011841Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jul (KCNA)--A meeting of representatives of Moscow public circles was held on June 26 in the capital of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to a report. The ambassador and staff members of the DPRK embassy in Moscow were invited there.

Present there were a vice chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and other personages concerned, and representatives of Moscow public circles.

Speaking at the meeting, a vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society denounced the U.S. troops' presence in South Korea. He said that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced concrete proposals for achieving the country's reunification, but the South Korean rulers have turned them down, laying obstacles in the way of reunification.

The party, government and people of the Soviet Union actively support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, he declared.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting. Noting that the U.S. troops' presence in South Korea is a grave obstacle to the reunification of Korea and the source of the constant tension in this part of the world, the resolution denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the Pak Chong-hui reactionary "regime."

It demanded the implementation of the UN General Assembly resolution on the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and creation of a favourable condition for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Meetings for solidarity with the Korean people were held on June 27 in Nakhodka and other cities of maritime province.

Cuban Observance

OW011847Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1616 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jul (KCNA)--an opening ceremony of the month of solidarity with the Korean people was held on June 26 at the "Chollima" shipyard in Havana, according to a report.

Present there together with workers were Rene Rodriguez, chairman of the Cuban Association for Friendship Among the People; Clementina Serra, first vice chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and vice chairman of the Committee for Defense of Peace, and other Cuban leading personnel concerned, the director and secretary of the party organization of the "Chollima" shipyard and members of the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization.

The Korean ambassador and the military attache and staffers of the Korean Embassy in Havana were invited there.

Addressing the opening ceremony, the chairman of the Cuban Association for Friendship Among Peoples said: The Korean people have built a new society under condition of continued manoeuvres of aggression on the part of the U.S. imperialists.

The miraculous success in construction and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he continued, demonstrated the decisive and creative strength of the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The DPRK, reflecting the desire of the Korean people, has proposed a number of reasonable proposals and taken initiatives on many occasions, but none of them has been realized owing to the manoeuvres of the Pak Chong-hui puppets encouraged by the U.S. imperialists. Their "two Koreas" plot runs counter to the vital interests of the Korean people. It is a ridiculous ruse to keep the country divided permanently, oppose the principle of great national unity and bind the Korean people to the yoke of fascism. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is prolonging its days only with the military and economic support of the United States.

He declared that the Cuban party, government and people expressed full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ROK DEFECTOR'S PRESS CONFERENCE

OW301111Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 June (KCNA) -Major Yi Chun-kwang of No 203 intelligence unit of the Intelligence Command of the South Korean puppet army, who came over to the northern half of the republic on June 13, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture on June 29.

An intelligence gathering officer of "No 203 intelligence unit belonging to the Intelligence Command of the army" of South Korea, Yi Chun-kwang, 35, mainly collected information on the northern half of the republic. He told the reporters that he broke with the South Korean puppet clique and came over to the northern half of the republic, above all, because he had realized that he could live an honest life for the country and the nation only by coming to the northern half of the republic where there is the great leader General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation.

What hardened my decision to be embraced in the bosom of the republic where there is the great leader General Kim Il-song, was my antagonism against the South Korean traitor group and my disillusionment of service at the intelligence unit, he said, and went on: And I firmly resolved to come over to the North, with growing discontent at the Pak Chong-hui group, because I was severely called to task by superiors as regards the fulfilment of my duty and I felt danger of falling a victim to their brutality.

My coming over to the North was not prompted by a momentary impulse but by my desire to do good for the country and the nation, embraced in the tender bosom of the great leader whom I had long revered deep in my heart.

He gave a detailed account of his crossing the military demarcation line under strict watch and guard. Citing concrete facts, he exposed the intrigues framed by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against the northern half of the republic and the preparations for a new war hastened by them.

He said: Now the Pak Chong-hui clique are putting every ounce of effort into increasing the "fighting capacity" for northward invasion under the pretext of "threat of southward aggression."

The "Intelligence Command of the army" is now forcing intelligence men to display feverish activities for the war preparations. It also carries out air reconnaissance of military establishments in the North with reconnaissance planes. There are home and overseas sections in the puppet army Intelligence Command, the latter of which dispatches many intelligence agents to foreign countries to collect military information on the North. There are now ten-odd army intelligence personnel dispatched by the puppet army Intelligence Command to Japan to be active against the North.

The Pak Chong-hui clique are intensifying special guerrilla warfare training while collecting information in preparation for a war. There is a special guerrilla training centre called "Education Unit No 909 under the army Intelligence Command" in Songdaeri area of Sokcho in the Sorak-san ranges, Kangwon Province. This is a top-secret guerrilla training centre directed by Pak Chong-hui himself. The distance between Sokcho and Pyongyang being 1,000 ri (400 kilometres), 1,000 ri is the standard in all military training.

Referring to the prevailing sentiments of the officers and men of the South Korean puppet army, he said: Many officers and men of the "ROK" Army boundlessly revere General Kim Il-song as the national hero who routed the Japanese Kwangtung Army one million strong and liberated the fatherland and as the peerless patriot and great leader who has built in the North a country for the people good to live in.

Many officers and men of units under the Third Army Corps to which "No 203 intelligence unit" belongs carry portraits of General Kim Il-song. A large number of "ROK" Army Officers and men are convinced that the country's reunification and prosperity can be achieved and they can live an honest life for the fatherland and the people only when they trust and follow the great leader. Few officers and men want to share fate with such a traitor as Pak Chong-hui.

Pak Chong-hui is pictured by "ROK" Army officers and men as Lieutenant Okamoto of a "punitive unit" of the Japanese army who murdered Korean patriots in Manchuria under the Japanese rule and a secret agent of the Yankees who informed against many patriots and even his elder brother to be executed in the Yosu army revolt and as a traitor who has turned the South into an area dependent on foreign capital. [as received] Pak Chong-hui is such a stupid man who is ignorant of politics.

The South Korean puppets on the order of traitor Pak Chong-hui announced that the fishermen of the North who were kidnapped on May 19 were "armed spies" and their boat was an "armed spy boat". But this fabrication ended in failure. The former puppet army officer exposed this as a man who was concerned in this case.

Noting that disillusionment as to service in the army is growing among the "ROK" army officers and men these days, he said: "Everything in the southern land is of the Yankees and the Japanese and nothing is ours. For whom and for what must we take rifles?" Such thinking is predominant among the "ROK" army officers and men.

None of the [?] think that the South would win in case of a war. They believe that the North would win. Mutual distrust and guard [as received] between officers and officers, between officers and men and between men and men, and constant uneasiness are prevalent in the puppet army. Giving his impressions of what he had seen and felt in the northern half of the republic, he said:

If the people in the South saw the reality of the North for themselves, all of them would want to live in the North. He further said: My colleagues in the "ROK" Army should have a correct understanding of the reality of the North and depart from their wrong road. The "ROK" Army officers and men must not train their guns on the brothers of the North, the fellow countrymen, but turn them to the aggressors and traitors. He earnestly called upon the "ROK Army" officers and men to take the van in the patriotic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and for defence of national dignity and sovereignty and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. In conclusion, he once again extended deep thanks to the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il-song who brought him today's joy of rebirth and loudly shouted "Long live the great leader General Kim Il-song!" heartily wishing the great leader good health and a long life.

ANTI-PAK CHONG-HUI SENTIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA GROWING

JK601002Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1325 GMT 27 Jun 78 SK

[Commentary by Cho Tong-hun: "The South Korean People's Daily Intensified Struggle for Survival and Democracy"]

[Text] Despite the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's severe yusin fascist tyranny, the struggle of the people from all walks of life has been vigorously staged in South Korea these days for survival and the democratization of society. On 26 Jun, rushing onto a busy street in Seoul and chanting slogans opposing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's maneuvers for long-term power, students from Seoul University staged a strong antigovernment demonstration. This struggle by Seoul University students was the third one in June. On 1 Jun students from the agricultural college of the university rose in a struggle. On 13 Jun, 1,500 students from the university staged a demonstration demanding abrogation of the yusin system, lifting of emergency measures and nullification of the illegal election. The Seoul University students' rising in the anti-puppet struggle against the tyranny of bayonets is an extension of those struggles, and reflects the South Korean people's strong will to smash the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's wild desire for long-term power and to surely realize the democratization of society.

Struggles against fascism for democratization have been fiercely waged everyday in South Korea not only among students, but also among the South Korean people from all walks of life, including workers, farmers, religious persons and democratic figures. At the same time, the struggle for the rights to exist, for freedom and democracy has been waged vigorously. Workers from various sectors in South Korea, including workers of the transportation sector, have waged various struggles, demanding improvement of working conditions, wage increases, restoration of violated human rights and freedom of labor union movements.

The South Korean farmers' struggle has become more active. A few days ago, farmers in Naju, South Cholla Province rose in a violent mass struggle, wielding shovels, rushing to the Yongsan River construction station of the puppet clique's rural development office wielding shovels and picks. 30 farmers from Yomdong-ri and Kangun town in Naju county, South Cholla Province denounced the reascals with bitter indignation for causing them flood damage and severely chastised them by breaking the windows chairs and desks in the office. Farmers in this area have suffered great flood damage since the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique began a certain construction project there several years ago. Recently, a heavy rain failed to stop and caused damage to paddyfields and other farmfields. Unable to stand it any longer, the farmers rose in protest. Various other struggles, including the struggle against the puppet clique's seizure of residential houses by force, have been waged vigorously among the South Korean people.

Indeed, South Korean students and people from all walks of life have continuously struggled for the rights to exist and for the democratization of society. This shows that none of the evil fascist Pak Chong-hui clique's bestial tyranny or its bloody attacks can curb the people's patriotic advance toward freedom and justice.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Where there are exploitation and oppression, there will surely be the people's resistance. It is inevitable that the South Korean people will struggle for their freedom and liberation against those who oppress them. So taught the great leader. It is natural that, under circumstances in which the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique cruelly oppresses and exploits the people, the people will resolutely rise in struggles against it.

Alienated from the people at home and abroad and driven into a corner, today the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has run amok more frantically than ever before to oppress the people and to extricate itself from this impasse. Raving that they will continuously take control measures until they eliminate all elements which may possibly create uneasiness, the rascals have driven tyrannical agents such as the puppet police and Central Intelligence Agency agents, to fascist tyranny. It goes without saying that these are the rascals' desperate maneuvers to suppress with bayonets the antigovernment sentiment which has been increasingly heightened among the South Korean people.

While stepping up fascist tyranny, the puppet clique has been more eagerly absorbed kicking up war exercise rackets in an attempt to divert the people's attention. Continuously talking about the nonexistent threat of southward attack, the rascals, mobilizing puppet army forces, have daily staged powder reeking military exercises, such as the annihilation of communists special exercise. At the same time, they have driven adults, youth and students to suffocating military exercise forces, such as the Ssangyong military exercise, the collegians' military camp exercise and the march to former battlefields.

In addition to this, the rascals have stepped up their exploitation of the people to meet the daily increasing expenditures for their military, fascist rule. As of mid-June, the rascals greatly hiked transportation and electric utility fees, including railroad and bus service fees, by 20 to 50 percent. At the same time, they have greatly hiked the prices of briquets and rice which have been stockpiled and bought by the puppet government for the purpose of regulating the price of rice. Such maneuvers by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for exploitation, fascist tyranny and war commotion have worsened the South Korean people's living conditions, thus increasing their discontent and resistance. Moreover, the South Korean people have suffered from the deprivation of rights and severe poverty because of the heavy exploitation and tyranny by foreign aggressors and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique--their stooges subsequent to the puppet clique's anti-popular maneuvers, they have suffered drought damage, on top of this, they are now miserably suffering flood damage. Nevertheless, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, ignoring the people's suffering, has been absorbed in oppressing and plundering them, and has persecuted them by driving them to war exercise sites. How can the people withhold themselves from rising to resist these criminal, barbarous acts of the rascals?

It is quite natural that today the sentiment of resistance toward the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has heightened among the South Korean students and people and that the just, patriotic struggle for the rights to exist, for democracy and the country's independent and peaceful reunification has been continuously waged in South Korea. This struggle will continue in South Korea unless the people's basic demand for the rights to exist and for the democratization of society are met. The more the puppet clique's exploitation and tyranny is stepped up, the more tenacious the people's struggle against it will become.

FOUR FISHERMEN RETURNED TO NORTH KOREA

Defense Ministry Announcement

SK030510Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 3 Jul 78 SK

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense announced today that it has decided to repatriate four of the five crewmen of the North Korean puppet boat which intruded 1 mile west of Paeknyong-to in the western sea and has sunk in the collision with one of our naval vessels while it was trying to escape to the north--not responding to the warnings by our navy to halt for checks. This decision was made in accordance with a humanitarian standpoint and with the fact that the crewmen regretted the error and pledged not to commit the crime again.

According to the Defense Ministry announcement, a North Korea puppet boat intruded 1 mile west of Paeknyong-to in the western sea on 27 June and was discovered by one of our naval vessels. The boat was sunk in a collision with our naval vessel while attempting to escape without responding to the demand for a check by our navy, and five crewmen were rescued. The Defense Ministry further stated that the boat was identified as a North Korean **angle** fishing net boat belonging to the Nampo fishing station, South Hwanghae Province, and had intruded into our territorial waters due to having lost course while fishing off Monggumpo. The Ministry of National Defense said that it had decided to release all the rescued crewmen from a humanitarian standpoint, since they had admitted their violation and pledged not to repeat their crime. However, one of the crew refused repatriation and desired to remain in the Republic of Korea. The ministry decided to honor his request.

The Defense Ministry warned the North Korean puppets that they assume full responsibility for all the consequences arising from their recent provocative and hostile acts of firing by North Korean patrol boats. The ministry also urged the North Korean side to immediately send back our 450 fishermen, 3 aircraft and 32 vessels which they are unlawfully detaining, defying our peace-loving and humanitarian endeavors of immediately repatriating 4 crewmen following the repatriation of 8 crewmen who had intruded into our territorial waters off Sokcho and waged hostile acts against us. At the 390th MAC meeting being held on 3 July, procedures are being discussed for the repatriation of the crew of the North Korean puppet boat.

Repatriation at Panmunjom

SK031025Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 3 Jul 78 SK

[Text] The 453d MAC chief secretaries meeting which was held at 2:30 pm following a plenary session today repatriated four North Korean crew members after completing repatriation procedures. Lined up on the military demarcation line in the joint security area, the crew members were repatriated one by one after their identification was cleared. The crew members went to the Panmungak Building crossing of the military demarcation line where they immediately tripped off their clothes and ran ahead only in shorts after throwing their clothing back toward the south. The North Korean crew members, after the 5-minute disturbance of discarding their clothes, disappeared on the other side of the Panmungak Building.

At today's MAC chief secretaries meeting, the UN side's Chief Secretary, Colonel Kleypas, saying that at the conclusion of the last, 452d meeting, North Korean guards directed the disturbance by repatriating North Korean crew members, warned against another such act.

Though today's repatriation was conducted after both sides had agreed on repatriation procedures, and after the North Korea side agreed that the crew members would not stage a demonstration, those repatriated today committed another act of betrayal by staging a disturbance.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON DPRK'S REJECTION OF PAK PROPOSAL

SK030312Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0259 GMT 3 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 3 Jul (HAPTONG)--A ranking government official today commented on North Korea's rejection last week of President Pak Chong-hui's proposal for economic cooperation was another evidence attesting to the fact that the communists have now lost their confidence in "bona fide" competition with the South. The official said the lack of confidence of the communist part in its own national strength and bewilderment over the widening gap in all fields between the South and North were the main reasons for their outright rejection of Pak's new peace initiative.

According to the Naewoe press here, North Korea made the rejection over the weekend through its party organ NODONG SINMUN which, using defamatory language, called the Seoul proposal "political fraud". Radio Pyongyang broadcast the paper's editorial.

The Seoul Government official, referring to this violent reaction, said that the communist rejection itself clearly explained the difficulties the Pyongyang regime was beset with. "Our positive suggestion, the latest proposal made by President Pak on June 23, has apparently baffled the Pyongyang regime," the official concluded.

JAPANESE DIETMAN PROPOSES TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK030249Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0244 GMT 3 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Jun (HAPTONG)--A leading pro-North Korean Japanese dietman has recently suggested to North Korea a bridge-type tripartite parley on the question of Korean unification, but North Korea has rejected it. Chuji Kuno, who had recently visited Pyongyang at the head of a Japanese fishery delegation, told the TOKYO SHIMBUN in a telephone interview from Peking that he had made such a suggestion. Kuno arrived in Peking from Pyongyang Saturday.

Kuno's definition of the so-called bridge-type parley is a formula envisaging a conference of the U.S. and North Korea first and then a separate meeting between Seoul and Washington and between Seoul and Pyongyang, followed by a conference of the three parties, provided that the previous separate meetings had resulted in the discovery of a common ground.

Kim Yong-nam, secretary of North Korea's Workers Party (communist party), however, rejected the Kuno proposal, saying it is in its fundamentals no different from the previously suggested three-way parley on Korea. Kim also told Kuno North Korea had sounded out Washington about the tripartite conference on Korea through Tito of Yugoslavia and Ceausescu of Romania and reiterated its earlier stand calling for direct dialogue with Washington, the paper quoted Kuno as saying.

HERALD COMMENTS ON CHINA'S OPPOSITION TO JAPAN SHELF ACCORD

SK030018Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jul 78 SK

[Editorial: "Peking's Move on Shelf"]

[Text] Communist China has shown no reason in reacting to the Korea-Japan agreement to jointly develop the Continental Shelf lying between the two countries, which went into force last month. Especially, Peking's latest assertion, rather of a provocative tone, that the accord infringes on China's sovereign rights is utterly irrational. This is out of the question.

As a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday, Seoul honored every principle of international law in concluding the seabed-exploiting agreement with Japan. Thus the agreement leaves no room for any international dispute over the issue. Still, the government has made it clear that it is ready for talks with a relevant third party on the question, if necessary. This position was made public more than once, and after Peking declared its opposition to the joint Korea-Japan venture on the seabed. But Peking has made no move for such talks and only continued to denounce the Korea-Japan endeavor as a challenge to its sovereignty.

The actual delimitation of the area speaks for itself. As regards Peking's irresponsible claim. If Communist China is determined to challenge the Korea-Japan agreement on the Continental Shelf, it should, first of all, produce reasonable grounds to back up its claim. So long as Communist China fails to do so, its ballyhoo against the accord will be anything but legitimate; it will be more of a bluff than of any representation at all. Indeed, indications are that there are some political stakes behind Peking's assailing of the Korea-Japan agreement. Communist China has tried to pressure Japan against legislation of a domestic procedural law required to implement the agreement. The Chinese efforts, though not successful altogether, have considerably constrained Japan which has yet to complete its negotiations with Peking for a friendship treaty. Japan's unusual delay in bringing the seabed-developing pact into effect, to all appearances, had something to do with Peking's undue intervention in the strictly bilateral Seoul-Tokyo business.

The Communist Chinese attitude on the Korea-Japan accord contradicts the principle of their foreign policy as has been professed. Peking has declared itself, time and again, to be noninterventionist in international affairs. This position has been most accentuated in Peking's deadly opposition to superpower hegemony in Asia, and for that matter, the world over. In fact, Communist China is importuning Japan to concur in rejecting hegemony as a precondition for concluding a friendship treaty between them. Different as it may be in degree, Peking's interference with the legitimate Korea-Japan endeavor on the seabed runs counter to its antihegemony stand. Peking's unreasonable behavior creates the impression that its noninterventionist policy is a one-way business, especially when it deals with small nations. Such a self-contradictory dimension of Peking's policy will hardly contribute to the country's diplomacy on the whole.

Communist China, as it visualizes and as is expected of the Asian power that it is, has an important role to play in keeping this part of the world peaceful and stable. To this end, Peking should be both reasonable and responsible in the conduct of relations with its neighbor countries. To our regret, however, Communist China is still far from meeting such expectations, particularly in its posture toward the Korean Peninsula. Another recent instance in this regard was Hua Kuo-feng's view of the Korean problem expressed during his visit to Pyongyang early last month.

Peking should be as eager to value others' rights as to have its own respected. Its challenge to the Korea-Japan agreement on the Continental Shelf will do no good but deform the image of Communist China as has been presented.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR 6 JULY

SK010130Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0110 GMT 1 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 1 Jul (HAPTONG)--A presidential election scheduled for this year will be held on July 6. President Pak Chong-hui's six-year term ends at the end of this year. Pak, in his capacity as chairman of the National Conference for Unification, an electoral college, officially announced today the convocation of NCU at the Changchung Stadium in downtown Seoul on July 6 to choose the ninth president of the republic. There is no known declared candidate, but any aspiring candidates are allowed five days to register their candidacies with an endorsement from more than 200 NCU deputies. Although Pak has not officially declared his candidacy, it is widely assumed here that his candidacy is a foregone conclusion. In that case, the election, the second one under the stringently revised new presidential election law, will virtually assure him of re-election.

The election will proceed in secret balloting without debates, and a candidate who receives a majority vote of the total number of 2,583 NCU deputies will be declared elected.

Pak To Be Candidate

SK030104Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0049 GMT 3 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 3 Jul (HAPTONG)--A movement is afoot to draft the incumbent president Pak Chong-hui as a candidate for coming Thursday's presidential election.

Kwak Sang-hun, a leading member of the National Conference for Unification, an electoral college, and a strong supporter of Pak, said today he will register Pak as a candidate by Wednesday, the deadline for registration. He told reporters he has already received necessary endorsement from his fellow NCU deputies for Pak. Under the present Presidential Election Law, a prospective candidate should obtain endorsement from more than 200 NCU deputies to become an official candidate. Kwak also said Pak is the only person capable of leading this country for another six years.

In the meantime, it was learned that with the registration deadline only three days away, there is no movement among the 2,583 NCU deputies to draft persons other than Pak as a presidential candidate. A candidate receiving the majority votes of 1,292 out of the total 2,583 votes will be declared elected.

Pak, in the first indirect presidential election held in December 1972, garnered 2,357 votes out of the total NCU votes of 2,359. The remaining two votes were declared invalid.

VRPR HITS PLANNED USE OF CHINHAE PORT BY U.S. 7TH FLEET

SKO21231Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Jul 78 SK

[Text] It was learned that the U.S. imperialists plan to utilize Chinhae port, South Kyongsang Province as a major base for the 7th Fleet. A source at the U.S. Defense Department said yesterday that as part of its plan to beef up the 7th Fleet, the United States will assign an amphibious attack ship (L-1171) with helicopters aboard to the 7th Fleet in case of an emergency on the Korean Peninsula. This clearly shows that behind the curtain of troop withdrawal U.S. war maniacs are trying to increase the number of their aggressive armed forces and further step up war schemes against North Korea.

That the U.S. imperialists are planning to utilize Chinhae port as a major base for the 7th Fleet is an intolerable act of challenge to our people and the world's peace-loving peoples who, in their desire for peace on the Korean Peninsula and for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, are calling for the abatement of tension and the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The criminal scheme by the U.S. imperialists to hold on to South Korea as their permanent colonial military base and, in correlation with this, to play the game of war against the North, clearly shows that their aggressive design has not changed a bit, but rather it is becoming greater.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue their reckless schemes to provoke war on the Korean Peninsula and promptly withdraw their aggressive armed forces.

BRIEFS

MINISTERIAL REASSIGNMENTS--Seoul, 27 Jun--The government today announced the appointment of Nam Uk as vice agriculture-fisheries minister to replace Chang Tok-hui who became chairman of the National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation (NACF). Previously, Nam was assistant minister for foodgrain administration. Nam was succeeded by the ministry's planning and management office director, Yun Hang-yol. The transfer of Chang to NACF, a vast state-run organization, was also announced by the government today. In a chain of reassignments, Kim Chu-ho, director of the foodgrain bureau, was appointed to become director of the planning and management office. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0830 GMT 27 Jun 78 SK]

ZAIREAN MINISTER'S DEPARTURE--Seoul, June 22--Zairean Information Minister Mokolo Wa Mpombo left Seoul last night, winding up four days of an official visit to South Korea as a guest of Culture-Information Minister Kim Song-chin. The Zairean minister had met with Premier Choe Kyu-ha and Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin as well as Minister Kim on ways of boosting bilateral cooperation between the two countries during his stay in Korea which also included a tour of Panmunjom, the truce village along the border between South and North Korea. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0102 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK]

REPORTERS AT MOSCOW OLYMPICS--Seoul, June 21--Secretary General of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Monique Berlioux has informed the Korean Olympic Committee that Korea will be allotted 12 reporters to cover the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games. The Moscow Olympic organizers originally set the number of Korean journalists at two, but increased it to 12 at the appeal of Korean IOC Delegate Kim Taek-su in an IOC congress held in Athens last month. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0057 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK]

SRV AGGRESSION SCORED IN 1 JULY PRESS COMMUNIQUE

BK010204Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2323 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[1 July press communique by spokesman of Information and Propaganda Ministry--read by announcer]

[Text] From 15 through 29 June 1978, the Vietnamese aggressors' armed forces once again committed another most truculent, barbarous and criminal act, by gathering their forces remaining from the two previous defeats to launch an aggressive thrust in violation of Democratic Kampuchea's territory in the Tramung and Memot districts, eastern part of Kompong Cham Province, and in Samraong, Prasot and Kompong Rou districts, Svay Rieng Province, eastern region. However, this Vietnamese aggression has again been seriously and ignominiously defeated. Our most valiant Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces smashed and routed them.

This time, the Vietnamese forces suffered more than 3,500 casualties, including dead and wounded, and 19 of their tanks were destroyed or damaged. The routed Vietnamese forces which had not been killed or wounded are being surrounded and crushed continuously and are running in disorder back to their territory in shame.

As they have done in the past, in this aggressive thrust, the Vietnamese committed ferocious and barbarous acts of destruction against villages, crops, ricefields, plantations and the Kampuchean people.

The fact that the Vietnamese have tried to continue such acts of aggression against Kampuchea once again proves the permanent expansionist and annexationist nature of the Vietnamese and their design to turn Kampuchea into their slave country through their Indochina federation with one party, one people and one country. This exemplifies their most evil and truculent nature, not different from that of the Hitler clique.

But what kind of revolution is this? What kind of socialism is this? What kind of nonaligned country is this? Vietnam still continues to commit acts of violation and aggression against Kampuchean, trampling over its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, ignoring the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination. In doing so, Vietnam is carrying out a policy of a regional power to annex Kampuchean territory and to expand in Southeast Asia as a whole through crude force, in complete disregard of world opinion. This is Vietnam's deadlock policy.

The Vietnamese have been defeated in their aggression against Kampuchea. They attempted to stage coups d'etat to overthrow Democratic Kampuchea, but they were also defeated. As they persist in pursuing these plans, they again face defeat. They have suffered defeats militarily, politically, economically, financially and diplomatically. They are defeated in the face of Kampuchea, in their own country and in the world as well.

The Kampuchean people and revolutionary armed forces have long known the evil, truculent, systematic nature of the Vietnamese. However, Democratic Kampuchea believes that if the SRV really wants to seek friendship with Kampuchea, it must prove it through actual deeds. It must stop aggressing against Kampuchea. It must stop carrying out its interferences and subversive activities inside Kampuchea. It must stop fomenting coup attempts to overthrow Democratic Kampuchea and respect through actual deeds the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea.

If the SRV acts in such a way, then friendship will be restored, and this friendship will be an excellent one. This would not be difficult if the SRV would abandon its evil nature. This question depends entirely upon the Vietnamese.

17 Jul 78

H 2

CAMBODIA

If the SRV continues to follow a path which runs counter to the current of independence, sovereignty and each people's right to self-determination, the progressive current, genuine peace and the principles of nonalignment, it will not be able to avoid defeat, destruction and devastation.

Phnom Penh, 1 July 1978 [Signed] Spokesman of the Democratic Kampuchean Information and Propaganda Ministry

POL POT GREETES HUA KUO-FENG ON CCP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK010656Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[29 June congratulatory message from KCP Central Committee Secretary Pol Pot to Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on occasion of 57th founding anniversary of the CCP--read by announcer]

[Text] On 29 June, on the occasion of the 57th founding anniversary of the CCP, Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the KCP and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a telegram to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, expressing warm congratulations and fraternal salutations along with profound proletarian sentiments.

The full text of the congratulatory message is as follows: Respectfully to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Peking:

Great respected and esteemed Comrade Chairman,

On the occasion of the 57th founding anniversary of the glorious CCP, on behalf of the KCP, the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, we take great pleasure in extending to the respected and esteemed Comrade Chairman and through you to the CCP and to the fraternal Chinese people, our comrades-in-arms, our warmest congratulations and fraternal salutations along with our profound class sentiments.

For the past 57 years the CCP, which has held high the great revolutionary banner of Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader and teacher of the Chinese people, has led the heroic Chinese people in carrying out a stubborn and valiant struggle through several revolutionary phases and has achieved a series of great victories over the enemies inside and outside the party, inside and outside the country.

The founding of the PRC opened the great and glorious socialist era for the fraternal Chinese people. This great event also changed the face of the world and shed its great light for millions of poor people throughout the world.

The CCP, with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as its great clear-sighted leader, is now raising high the revolutionary banner of Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung and energetically leading the fraternal Chinese people in achieving their lofty tasks in accordance with the lines put forth by the 11th party congress for the new phase of socialist revolution and construction. These consist of trying to carry on the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, deepen the three main revolutionary movements--the class struggle, the struggle to increase production and the struggle to conduct scientific research--and build China before the end of this century into a great, powerful and modern socialist country in the fields of agriculture, industry, national defense, science and modern technology in conformity with the concept of Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Premier Chou En-lai.

The successful conclusion of the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which was started under the proletarian dictatorship and which smashed the three capitalist headquarters--the Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao, and the gang of four regimes--moved the socialist revolution and socialist construction in China into a new phase of development. In particular, the smashing of the gang of four brought a profound change to the class struggle [theap preap] and has allowed the proletarian dictatorship to consolidate its position in China.

We are convinced that, in such an excellent situation, the heroic Chinese people, under the correct leadership of the great and glorious CCP, with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as its clear-sighted leader, will successfully achieve all the tasks set forth by the fifth session of the NPC.

Another thing which gives us satisfaction and makes us once again congratulate the CCP, the government and the fraternal Chinese people on this most propitious occasion of the CCP founding anniversary, is the fact that the PRC enjoys great prestige.

Adhering constantly to perfect proletarian internationalism and by faithfully implementing the revolutionary lines of Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung in its foreign policy, the Chinese Government and people have constantly sided with the proletarian class, the oppressed peoples and nations in the world, the socialist countries and the Third World countries and have united constantly with the countries now struggling against the acts of aggression and expansionism, interference, intervention, exploitation and oppression of the imperialist and expansionist powers.

In its relations with other countries, whether they are small or large, the PRC has played an exemplary role by adhering constantly to the principles of equality, mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterference in other's internal affairs, mutual interest and peaceful coexistence. This stand of the PRC is admired and respected by the people of the world.

The KCP and the CCP, the Kampuchean and Chinese people are fraternal comrades-in-arms who have shared happiness and suffering, provided mutual encouragement and supported each other in the most cordial and faithful manner.

During the revolutionary war for national liberation as well as in the new phase of our Kampuchean revolution, in which our Kampuchean people are struggling to fulfill the tasks of defending, consolidating and developing the revolutionary gains and the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea, the CCP, the Chinese people and the Government of the PRC have provided strong and sincere support and assistance to us to carry on socialist revolution and construction. For all this, we would like to express our most profound thanks.

The relations between our two parties have been firmly based on perfect Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought and proletarian internationalism. The great revolutionary and fraternal friendship and the militant solidarity between our parties and the peoples of Kampuchea and China are strong, vigorous and flourishing. We are convinced that, in the future, this great friendship and great militant solidarity will further and steadily develop and strengthen.

On this most propitious occasion, we would like to extend best wishes to Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng for the best of health, long life and successes; and may the fraternal Chinese people achieve even greater victories in their new grand march under the correct leadership of the CCP with Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as its great and clear-sighted leader.

We ask Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to accept our warmest communist salutations and our most profound revolutionary and fraternal sentiments.

Phnom Penh, 29 June 1978

[Signed] Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the KCP, and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea

POL POT CONGRATULATES TITO ON REAPPOINTMENT

BK010406Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[30 June congratulatory message from KCP Central Committee Secretary Pol Pot to Comrade Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, upon his reappointment to that post--read by announcer]

[Text] Respectfully to Comrade President Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], Belgrade:

Respected and esteemed Comrade Chairman,

We would like to warmly congratulate you for the victories scored by the 11th LCY Congress and upon your reappointment to the post of LCY chairman. On behalf of the KCP and the Kampuchean people, we would like to extend to you our warmest congratulations along with our most profound sentiments of respect and consideration.

We avail ourselves of this splendid occasion to extend to you our best wishes for the best of health, long life and success in your lofty mission of leading the LCY and all nationalities of Yugoslavia to even greater victories in their struggle to continue the task of defending independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in their task of building their country into an even more developed nation in accordance with the directives put forth by the 11th LCY Congress.

We are convinced that the relations between the KCP and the LCY and the traditional friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Yugoslav people and between Democratic Kampuchea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia adhering to the principle of independence, equality and mutual respect will further develop and strengthen.

We ask you, Comrade Chairman, to please accept our warmest revolutionary salutations.

Phnom Penh, 30 June 1978.

[Signed] Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Communist Party

BRIEFS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--In addition to planting the current rainy season rice, our cooperative peasants in Srok Stoung, Kompong Thom sector, central region, are expanding the size of their livestock in order to meet the demand for draft power and food. They have bred 11,522 head of cattle, 9,790 buffalo, 1,954 pigs, 95,914 chickens, 2,255 ducks and 156 horses. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Jun 78 BK]

GOVERNMENT 29 JUNE COMMUNIQUE ON EXPELLING FRENCH DIPLOMATS

BK300925Y Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 30 Jun (KPL)--The Foreign Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic yesterday issued the following communique:

With its desire to improve the relations between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and France, the Lao Government has decided to expel from Laos two French diplomats who had obstructed these relations. However, the French Government has caused the Laos-France relations to worsen.

At 3 p.m. on June 29, 1978, Souban Sitthilat, staff director of the Lao Foreign Ministry, invited Roger Duzer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of France to Laos, to come and meet him at the Foreign Ministry. Souban Sitthilat strongly protested against the French Government's groundless expulsion of two Lao diplomats from France and its permission for a group of Lao traitors headed by Sananikon to demonstrate recently in front of the Lao Embassy in Paris.

The staff director of the Lao Foreign Ministry informed the French Ambassador that:

To balance the diplomatic relations between Laos and France, the Lao Government requests the French Government to reduce its personnel and diplomats at the French Embassy in Vientiane to make them equal in number to those of the Lao Embassy in Paris. The French personnel and diplomats removed as a result of this reduction must leave Laos within 5 days after the release of this communique.

PRC CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

BK021221Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 2 Jul 78 BK

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 July the PRC civil aviation delegation led by Chang Jui-ai, first deputy director of the General Civil Aviation Department, left Vientiane for home on a special plane after concluding its friendly visit to our country with glorious success. On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Phoun Khammounhuang, director of the Lao Civil Aviation Department; (Sali Khamsi), deputy director of the Consulate Department of the Foreign Ministry; and many cadres of the Lao Civil Aviation Department. Hsu Huang, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and some embassy cadres also saw the delegation off at the airport.

During its stay in Laos, apart from meeting and signing an agreement with the Lao Civil Aviation Department delegation, the Chinese delegation visited ancient ruins and many production bases. Wherever the delegation went, it received a warm welcome from responsible persons and the local administration.

JCP LEGISLATORS PROTEST U.S. MANEUVERS ON OKINAWA

BK011330Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Japanese Communist Party members of the House of Councillors have sent a letter to U.S. President Jimmy Carter demanding an end to the various exercises being conducted by U.S. Marines on Okinawa. The letter points out that the exercises are aimed at improving the mobility of the Marines stationed on Okinawa in line with the policy of reorganizing and strengthening the U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces in Asia.

On 26 June, the group also called on Mr Fukuda to put an immediate end to U.S. exercises on Okinawa. It was also reported that various mass organizations on Okinawa went to the U.S. Consulate on the island to protest against the military exercises.

THIRD SUCCESSIVE 'GOOD' SUMMER RICE CROP HARVESTED

BK020925Y Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 2 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 2 Jul (KPL)--The Lao people have harvested their third good summer rice crop since the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The summer rice acreage this year was 5,000 hectares, 2,000 hectares more than in 1977. Rice yield was from 1.2 to 2.8 tons per hectare.

Commenting on this achievement, the Vientiane daily SIANC PASASON (PEOPLE'S VOICE) of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party said: "This is a result of the implementation of the party's orientation for economic rehabilitation and development to become self-sufficient in food in the shortest period of time. This is also a success of the campaign to develop the people's right to collective mastery." At the start of the cultivation season, Lao farmers met numerous difficulties, an unprecedentedly severe drought hit the country for months. In many localities, rice seedlings had to be sown again two or even three times. Overcoming these difficulties, the Lao people concentrated efforts on digging canals and reservoirs to fight drought. Office employees, workers, soldiers and students apart from performing their tasks, joined farmers in production and fighting drought. Provincial agricultural services sent hundreds of mechanical ploughs and pumps to help farmers. During the busiest harvest time, production teams and pumping stations worked day and night. Many irrigation projects were put into operation to secure water for the ricefields. The state sent more than 80 mechanical pumps, 230 insecticide sprayers and a dozen tons of insecticide to localities to fight drought and crop pests.

Under the old regime, the That Luang marsh in Vientiane's Sisattanak district lay waste. Right after liberation, the people there turned this marsh into a two-crop-per-year field. They dug a 10-kilometre canal from the Mekong River to drain and irrigate the fields in the district and the surrounding areas. Thanks to this effort, the people in the district cultivated more than 300 hectares of summer rice.

Collective farmers in Sithamtai village of Hatsaifong district, same province, actively engaged in irrigation and land reclamation campaigns and brought in a good crop.

In his recent visit to That Luang and Sithamtai Premier Kaysone Phomvihan praised cadres and other people there for their great efforts to carry out the party and state's 1978-1980 plan for economic rehabilitation and development and called on the people throughout the country to further boost agricultural production.

BRIEFS

ARTIST TO VISIT MOSCOW--Vientiane, 29 June (KPL)--At the invitation of the Soviet Cultural Ministry, Lao artist Det Chanthala left Vientiane yesterday to attend the 20th International Art Festival held in Moscow from June 9 to July 7. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0935 GMT 29 Jun 78 BK]

VIETNAMESE MINISTER PHAN HIEN ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

BK030910Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0902 GMT 3 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 3 Jul (AFP)--Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien flew in here this afternoon for a 1-day stopover en route to Japan. Mr. Phan Hien, who headed a six-member delegation, was met at Don Muang Airport by Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon, Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Bao Son, Lao Ambassador Vanthong Sengmuang and the Soviet Embassy's charge d'affaires. In a brief arrival statement, the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister said he was glad to return to Thailand and hoped that the visit would improve relations between the two countries.

Mr. Phan Hien led a Vietnamese delegation to Thailand in early 1976 to prepare the normalisation of relations between the two countries in August of the same year. He is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun later this afternoon and be guest of honour at a reception hosted by his Thai counterpart, Mr. Wong Phonnikon, this evening. The Vietnamese delegation is scheduled to leave for Tokyo at 10.30 a.m. tomorrow.

POST: IENG SARY TO VISIT SECOND WEEK OF JULY

BK010038Y Bangkok POST in English 1 Jul 78 p 1 BK

[Excerpt] Cambodia Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary will definitely visit Thailand during the second week of this month, an authoritative source disclosed yesterday. The source said that Ieng Sary's confirmed visit to Thailand had been informed to the Thai Foreign Ministry through diplomatic channels.

The Foreign Ministry is busily arranging the programme for the Cambodian leader and the main topics of discussion during the visit will be the Thai-Cambodian border conflict and trade matters. The two countries agreed last February to start trade and exchange ambassadors, but nothing has materialised so far.

BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMSUL HAQ TO VISIT 4-6 JULY

BK020720Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 2 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Prof Shamsul Haq, adviser to the president and minister of foreign affairs of Bangladesh, will pay a 3-day official visit to Thailand from 4 to 6 July at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs. Professor Haq is scheduled to be granted an audience by his majesty the king during his stay. He will discuss and exchange views with Thai leaders on subjects of mutual interest as well as various means to increase the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

BURMESE TRADE DELEGATION PAYS VISIT, HOLDS TALKS

BK030307Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The first Burmese trade mission is currently in Bangkok to discuss Thai-Burmese trade relations and ways and means to improve economic relations between the two countries. The Burmese trade mission is headed by U Myo Myint, deputy minister of planning and finance.

Thailand and Burma are looking forward to working out measures to increase trade and better economic relations. The problems of border trade will also be discussed and their solutions sought. Burma is believed to be considering purchasing a wide range of goods from Thailand, especially clothing and pharmaceuticals. Thailand is reportedly interested in buying minerals, wood and jewelry from Burma.

AUSTRALIAN LAEBOR PARTY LEADER HAYDEN BEGINS VISIT

EKO30239Y Bangkok POST in English 3 Jul 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Australian opposition leader Bill Hayden arrived in Bangkok yesterday and said that Indochinese refugees pose a great moral challenge to the West that wealthy countries have not met. Immediately on arrival he left by car to inspect the Indochinese refugee camp in Nakhon Ratchasima. Today he will call on Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun and later in the day will meet Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan.

Former treasurer in the previous Labour government and deputy party leader, Hayden took over as party leader when Gough Whitlam stepped down after his election defeat last year.

On the refugee problem Mr Hayden said he was concerned at the ad hoc way in which it was being handled by the Australian Government: "There is no systematic development of a programme for refugees," he claimed, "and usually those who, by luck or because they could afford the passage, reached Australia." They were in fact queue-jumping by sailing there directly by boat while others in land-locked refugee camps with equally valid claims for assistance did not get the opportunity, he added.

Mr Hayden said he would like to see an international programme, perhaps a forum under UN auspices, to help refugees supported by the developed countries. "It is unfair to put an added burden on a developing country such as Thailand unless it is generously supported by others." He contended.

Hayden said he was also interested in improved commercial relations with Asian countries and added that he thought Australian industry had to change its nature considerably, not only in the interest of greater reciprocity of trade between countries, but in the interest of having or establishing an efficient, competitive manufacturing industry that can hold its own internationally.

"I'm concerned that the competitiveness of the Australian manufacturing industry will rapidly diminish unless changes are made," he said. "We are a high labour cost country. Therefore, we can't be a labour-intensive manufacturing industrial country."

NONG KHAI GOVERNOR, OFFICIALS VISIT VIENTIANE

EKO10218Y Bangkok POST in English 1 Jul 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Nong Khai--Governor Chamnan Photchana yesterday led a team of 32 high-ranking local officials to visit Vientiane in an attempt to strengthen the relations between the two neighbouring provinces, an official source said yesterday. The visit is the first ever made by Nong Khai officials to Vientiane since Laos was taken over by the communists over 2 years ago.

The Thai officials, who left for Vientiane at around 11:00 a.m. yesterday, received a warm welcome from the Lao, headed by Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs [title as published] Thao Sathaphon, president of Vientiane municipal administration Phao Phim-phachan and vice-president of the municipal administration Tem Detvongsa. A lunch was hosted for them by Thai Ambassador to Laos Set Herabat.

Before returning home at 6 p.m., the team was told by Lao Foreign Affairs Minister [as published] Thao Sathaphon that "As long as the That Luang temple exists and the Mekong River flows, the Thai-Lao relationship will prosper."

POST INTERVIEWS LAO POLICE GENERAL DEFECTOR

BK030225Y Bangkok POST in English 3 Jul 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Nong Khai--The commander of the Pathet Lao special branch police, his son and a son-in-law fled Laos in a small boat and landed here early yesterday morning, a highly authoritative source told the Bangkok POST last night. Maj-Gen Khamlao Vilavout, his son Vilavat and son-in-law Thao Phovong Sisavat reportedly arrived at the Thantao School pier at 4 a.m. yesterday.

The source said that the three men, especially the special branch police chief, the highest ranking Pathet Lao officer to seek refuge here, brought with them some important documents.

In a brief interview with the POST, Maj-Gen Khamlao bitterly said that he could no longer stand the harsh condition under the present communist regime.

SECURITY MEASURES ALONG MALAYSIAN BORDER TO BE STEPPED UP

BK301101Y Bangkok WORLD in English 30 Jun 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Thai and Malaysian authorities have decided to step up security measures to protect border demarcation officials of both countries from communist harassment, Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command General Charoen Phongphant said.

Gen Charoen said that Thailand and Malaysia would assign troops to guard their respective officials, besides the police force which had been commissioned to provide protection for them.

Gen Charoen, who met his Malaysian counterpart last weekend in the border town of Kroh to review strategies and results of the joint suppression, said that the campaign against the communists would continue indefinitely to disrupt their network and prevent them from grouping together. Gen Charoen said that during the suppression campaign, Malaysian forces would occasionally enter Thai territory to carry out their activities, adding that authorities from the two countries met regularly to review their suppression effort.

Referring to local insurgency, Gen Charoen said that the communists had already changed their tactics by using armed insurgency against government forces and civilians with an aim to create fear among the people. However, he said that insurgency problem was not very serious and was still under government control.

Gen Charoen said that he had made a trip to the United States and some European countries with whom Thailand has signed military sale contracts to urge them to speed up their arms delivery, adding that the first batch of ten V-150 light armoured cars from the United States had already arrived in Thailand and more would come in the near future.

EIGHTH SESSION OF SRV-PRC TALKS FAIL TO RESOLVE DISPUTE

OW301603Y Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Jun (VNA)--Twice postponed at the request of the Chinese side, the talks between the representative of the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and the representative of the Chinese Embassy resumed at its eighth session here today to discuss the question of Hoa people applying to go to China.

At the 7th session on June 26, 1978, the Vietnamese side put a number of questions asking the Chinese side to clarify some concrete points raised in the June 24, 1978 note of the Chinese Embassy to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. The Chinese representative asked to put off the next session for study and promised to answer later.

Today, after three days of postponement, the Chinese side still did not answer the above questions.

The Chinese side has not only stuck to its old stand that it is sending ships to Vietnam to pick up only "persecuted Chinese residents," but also produced a note on the list of its "working team for receiving persecuted Chinese residents." The Vietnamese side, which had rejected what is termed "persecuted Chinese residents," naturally could not accept this list simply because there is no "persecuted Chinese resident" in Vietnam.

While sticking to its absurd demands which violate the sovereignty of Vietnam, the Chinese side contended that its attitude has always been correct. The Chinese side, which has invented the story about the "ostracism, persecution and expulsion" of Hoa people, is now basing itself on this fable to invalidate the agreements reached between the two governments of Vietnam and China in 1961 concerning the procedures for the departure of Hoa people in Vietnam for China and to justify its disregard for these agreements.

At today's session, the Chinese side continued to use its viewpoint on a still unsettled difference as principle and starting point to discuss concrete problems. On the other hand, it insisted that Vietnam should accept the list of the so-called "working team for receiving persecuted Chinese residents" to pretend that it is eager to pick up the Hoa while in reality it wants to impose its viewpoint and absurd demands on Vietnam, even though it knew in advance that this would be unacceptable to Vietnam. The above situation shows that the Chinese side does not really want to bring Hoa people in Vietnam to China but only aims to delay a settlement and use this as an excuse to slander and cause trouble to the Vietnamese side, then blame Vietnam for "putting up obstacles."

Due to the abovementioned stand of the Chinese side, today's session brought no result. On the next session, the Chinese side said it is not yet prepared and will notify Vietnam when conditions are gathered for the resumption of the talks.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS COMMISSION APPROVES POLICY ON PRC, CAMBODIA

OW021555Y Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Jul (VNA)--The National Assembly External Relations Commission has voiced full approval of the government's external activities and its undertaking, attitude and concrete measures in its relations with Kampuchea and China, says the commission in a communique released here today.

The communique, issued following a two-day session (June 30-July 1), says the commission heard and discussed the report of the Foreign Ministry's representative about the Vietnamese state's external activities and about Vietnam's relations with Kampuchea and China.

The commission noted that the Vietnamese Government had effectively carried out the line of the fourth party congress on external relations, especially on increasing mutual understanding between Vietnam and other countries in Southeast Asia, the communique says.

"Over the recent period," it says, "the international situation has developed in a complex manner and has had a deep impact on the situation in Vietnam. The reactionary forces, colluding with imperialism, have been trying to lower Vietnam's prestige in the international arena, scheming to hamper Vietnam's peaceful national construction after 30 years of war. However, firmly grasping the party's external line and policy and strong with justice and solidarity of the entire people, and enjoying ever broader sympathy and support from progressive public opinion the world over, the Vietnamese state has been foiling all dark schemes and tricks against our people."

The session also discussed and adopted the commission's program of action for the second half of this year.

NATIONAL MEDIA CONTINUE TO CRITICIZE PRC ACTIONS

1 July Radio Commentary

OWO30404Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "The Chinese Side's Unreasonable Attitude Has Caused the Deadlock in Negotiations"]

[Text] Up to 30 June 1978, after eight working sessions, the negotiations between representatives of the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and representatives of the Chinese Embassy on the issue of Hoa people applying to return to China have remained stalemated. The only reason is the Chinese side's arrogant and incorrect attitude. During these sessions, the Chinese side has obstinately clung to the argument that the Chinese Government has sent ships to Vietnam to pick up victimized Chinese residents, not those Hoa people who want to leave Vietnam for China. This is the crux of the problem.

Concerning historic facts, the Vietnamese side has on many occasions pointed out that in North Vietnam, according to the 1955 agreement between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties, the Chinese residents in Vietnam would be placed under the leadership of the Vietnamese party and would gradually be granted Vietnamese citizenship. For more than 20 years, the Vietnamese party and government have always honored this agreement. In fact, the Hoa people have been granted Vietnamese citizenship and have the same rights and obligations as Vietnamese citizens.

In South Vietnam, the great majority of Chinese residents took Vietnamese citizenship more than 20 years ago. They are no longer Chinese nationals, but Vietnamese of Chinese descent. Now the Chinese side wants to abolish the agreement between the two parties and consider all Hoa people in Vietnam Chinese residents. This is the difference between the two sides.

The Vietnamese side has proposed that this difference be settled through negotiations, but the Chinese side has stubbornly rejected this. Meanwhile, China says that it is sending ships to pick up only victimized Chinese residents.

The words "victimized Chinese residents" reflect the Chinese side's two sinister designs: First, it is attempting to impose on the Vietnamese side its views regarding the Hoa people issue. Second, it is continuing the slander that Vietnam has ostracized, persecuted and expelled Chinese residents.

The Chinese side, in an unsettled dispute, considers its own viewpoint a principle and a basis upon which to discuss specific matters. This very arrogant act will, of course, lead to a stalemate.

During the negotiations, the Chinese side has also raised many procedural issues, violating past agreements reached between the two sides and encroaching on the SRV's sovereignty.

Regarding the question of procedures on entry and exit visas for the Hoa people leaving Vietnam for China, the Chinese side has gone against the agreement reached between the two sides in 1961. The Chinese Embassy has demanded that it be allowed to examine and approve the applications for exit visas, establish name lists of applicants and send these name lists to the Vietnamese side for issuance of exit visas. This demand obviously runs counter to international law and normal practice.

In regard to the ports, the Vietnamese side has informed the Chinese side that Chinese ships are allowed to dock at Chua Ve pier in the area of Haiphong harbor, Vung Tau pier in the area of Ho Chi Minh City harbor and the port of Qui Nhon, and that it will insure favorable conditions for the Hoa people's departure. However, the Chinese side has argued that it knows nothing about Chua Ve pier, that Vung Tau is too far and so forth. The Chinese side thus wants to enter ports of its own choice.

With regard to the time limit set for each Chinese ship to dock at Vietnamese ports, the Vietnamese side has fixed a 3-day limit for each shipment. This is a long time limit. But the Chinese side still disagrees, saying that the time limit must depend on operational needs. This means that the Chinese side wants to arbitrarily prolong the berthing time of its ships at Vietnamese ports for as long as it deems necessary.

To show its good will, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in its 29 June 1978 note informed the Chinese side that it is prepared to receive a Chinese work team coming to Vietnam to discuss concrete arrangements. But the Chinese side arrogantly named it "the work team for receiving the persecuted Chinese residents" and requested excessive rights for it. As a matter of fact, the Chinese side wants to impose its viewpoint and absurd demands on the Vietnamese side. Naturally, the Vietnamese side cannot accept them.

The stands of the two sides regarding this problem are obviously quite different. Although the Vietnamese side has made it clear that Vietnam has never ostracized and expelled Hoa people, it allowed Chinese ships to come to Vietnam to take home those Hoa people wishing to leave for China. This attitude stems from the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and is in the interest of the two peoples. It is also aimed at creating favorable conditions for settling the differences concerning the Hoa people issue. As for the Chinese side, on the one hand, it cooked up the myth about Vietnam's so-called ostracism, persecution and expulsion of the Hoa people and has used it as a pretext to send ships to Vietnam, allegedly to take home those victimized Chinese it claims are in dire straits.

But the Chinese representative's arrogant attitude during the talks with the Vietnamese representative shows that the Chinese side did not really want to take the Hoa people home. The Chinese side only intends to send ships to Vietnam to cause further trouble and difficulties for Vietnam. Even worse, it has tried to stalemate the negotiations and then loudly put the blame on Vietnam. On 25 June, NCNA released a lengthy commentary slandering Vietnam for obstructing the Chinese ships coming to Vietnam.

Thus, they have slandered Vietnam on the one hand for expelling the Hoa people and, on the other, for obstructing the Chinese ships coming to Vietnam to take the Hoa people home. What a roundabout way of speaking by the Chinese side!

More than anyone else, the Hoa community has seen through the Chinese authorities' dark scheme. Many Hoa people in Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City have withdrawn their applications to leave for China. Sister (Tan Han-yueh), a Hoa dock worker at Haiphong port, has said: The Chinese authorities' words do not match their deeds. Their deceit has caused suffering for our Hoa people.

That is true. The Hoa people have become victims of the Chinese authorities. Their family members have been dispersed. Some Hoa people have sold all their furniture and readied themselves to leave. Others have resigned their jobs and prepared to board the ships. But, finally, they have been forced to continue waiting. They are extremely indignant over the Chinese authorities' deceitful actions. Since the Chinese side has harbored a dark scheme, its acts are not explicitly clear. The Chinese side's arrogant attitude and its delaying tactic in sending Chinese ships into Vietnamese ports have further shown its dark scheme of causing difficulties for Vietnam's socialist construction and undermining friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. The Chinese side must be held totally responsible for the current stalemate in the negotiations.

PRC-Cambodia Link Scored

BK021340Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Jul 78 BK

[From station correspondent's "Current Events Review" feature]

[Excerpt] The domestic and world public last week could clearly perceive the Chinese authorities' intention to delay the repatriation of Hoa people. Eight meetings between Chinese and Vietnamese representatives have thus far been held, but the Chinese side still refuses to answer our questions and clarify specific problems. The Chinese representatives continued to advance unreasonable proposals, stubbornly demanding that only victimized refugees be picked up, that no time limit be imposed on their ships docking in Vietnamese ports, and that they be given the right to establish name lists of people to be repatriated and that exit visas be granted on the strength of these lists. Disregarding our country's sovereignty and international laws and customs, they further demanded that their teams be given powers beyond those necessary to perform their duties. Although they knew that Vietnam would not accept their demands, they continued voicing them.

It is clear that the Chinese side does not sincerely want to repatriate Hoa people, but is only trying to prolong this issue so that it can continue to use it to cause trouble, to implement its anti-Vietnam policy and to accuse Vietnam of hindering repatriation. The Hoa people are very indignant at this attitude of the Chinese authorities. Realizing the deceitful scheme of the Chinese authorities, many Hoa people have withdrawn their applications for repatriation.

Last week, domestic and world public opinion continued to condemn Pol Pot and Ieng Sary for their genocide policy in Kampuchea. They have killed 1.2 to 2 million Kampuchean. According to a document recently made public by the International Human Rights League, the Phnom Penh regime boasts that it needs only 2 million people to build a democratic Kampuchea. In order to conceal its crimes and have a pretext upon which to continue its internal purge, to oppress the Kampuchean people and, at the same time, to pursue its anti-Vietnam policy and war acts, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique recently fabricated the story about the so-called collusion between Vietnam and the CIA in plotting a coup in Kampuchea.

This slanderous allegation only makes the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique a laughingstock for the world and cannot fool world public opinion.

Noteworthy was that Peking radio on 2 July revealed its support for the Phnom Penh powerholders by repeating this slanderous allegation against Vietnam and by demanding that Vietnam stop invading and intervening in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

Kampuchean prisoners recently revealed that Chinese advisers have been training Kampuchean soldiers in the use of many modern weapons and at times personally fire these weapons into Vietnamese territory. Combining this with other evidence, public opinion can clearly see that China has been supporting the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and using it as a tool to serve its strategy against the Kampuchean and Vietnamese people.

NHAN DAN Editorial

OWO30803Y Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Jul (VNA)--Vietnam has a clear and consistent policy on the Hoa people question, says NHAN DAN in its editorial today.

The paper says: In execution of its ambitious strategy against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Chinese authorities have begun only the first stage of the so-called "persecuted Chinese residents" campaign, but their wicked design has already been bared before public opinion, including large numbers of Hoa in Vietnam.

The Chinese side's words and deeds are circuitous, deceptive, arrogant and self-contradictory. They unilaterally repudiated the agreement reached in 1955 between the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the effect that Chinese residents in Vietnam were in the charge of the Vietnam Workers Party and would gradually become Vietnamese citizens. Yet, they accused Vietnam of making a complete volte-face by forcing Chinese residents to adopt Vietnamese citizenship. They are the instigators of the forcible evacuation campaign using their usual psywar method that combines fabrications with threats to make Hoa people give up their peaceful life, panic and leave en masse for China. They also invented the myth that Vietnam "ostracized, persecuted and expelled" Hoa people. Sticking to these blatant slanders, they refused to discuss Vietnam's proposals for negotiations to settle the differences over the Hoa people question and unilaterally decided to send ships "to bring home Chinese residents persecuted by the Vietnamese authorities."

The Chinese side is accusing the government of an independent and sovereign country of persecuting what is calls "Overseas Chinese nationals," then asking that government to admit this allegation and allow ships to come to take "victimized Chinese residents" away on their own terms. The Chinese side claimed that such arrogant actions of theirs were "in keeping with international practice."

We protest against such an arrogant attitude in international relations. When the Vietnamese side, in order to preserve the friendship between the people of the two countries, allowed Chinese ships to enter Vietnamese ports to pick up Hoa people desiring to leave for China, the Chinese authorities changed their tactics, clamouring that Vietnam was putting up "obstacles" to the departure of the Hoa. According to their logic, Vietnam wants on the one hand to "expel" the Hoa and on the other to hold them back.

On the one hand, they accuse Vietnam of putting their compatriots in "dire distress," and on the other they deliberately prolong the negotiations on concrete matters by raising absurd demands which violate Vietnam's sovereignty and which they themselves know are unacceptable to any sovereign country.

Misled by Chinese propaganda, a large number of Hoa have sold their belongings and stopped their normal work and are waiting for Chinese ships to leave for China. Meanwhile, the Chinese authorities have anchored their ships outside Vietnamese waters and declared that they have come to collect only "persecuted Chinese," not just any Chinese resident or Vietnamese of Chinese origin.

But one should ask: Who are these "persecuted Chinese" sought by the Chinese authorities? Obviously, they are not the thousands of Chinese residents in Kampuchea who suffered under the brutal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and who have taken refuge in Vietnam. Their cries for help have not been able to move the ruling circles in Peking.

Or are they the capitalist speculators and hoarders who have disturbed the market in Vietnam and are now switching to productive work? Are the 900 berths on the Chinese ship anchored outside Vietnamese waters reserved for these "Chinese nationals in distress" under conditions demanded in the June 24, 1978 note of the Chinese Embassy? The note urged that the Vietnamese side should guarantee that returning Chinese nationals in distress be allowed to bring with them their own property and belongings.

China's dark scheme is obvious. It is no accident that at eight meetings with the representative of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Consular Department, the representative of the Chinese Embassy still cannot answer the questions of the Vietnamese side asking the Chinese side to clarify some concrete points raised in the June 24 note of the Chinese Embassy. The Chinese side is short of arguments because it has sinister designs and is playing for time. It does not really want to bring the Hoa in Vietnam to China. In its eyes, the Hoa's lives and property are merely a political instrument. Nobody but the Chinese authorities themselves are treating the Hoa community inhumanly. The Hoa people, victims of this treatment, know this better than anybody else.

OFFICIAL CLAIMS CHINESE WITHDRAW EXIT APPLICATIONS

OW030831Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpt] Ho Chi Minh City, 2 Jul (KYODO)--Many Chinese residents of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) were seeking to withdraw their applications for departure to China, a municipal official said Sunday, [2 July]. Almost 250,000 out of some 800,000 ethnic Chinese living in the Cholon district have applied to return when Chinese repatriation ships arrive, the official said. But many were requesting cancellation of their applications because the Chinese Government said it would accept "persecuted or discriminated against" Chinese. Only a few Chinese in the district think themselves persecuted or discriminated against, he added.

The official suggested that many registered their wish to go back to China under duress from "a handful of malignant Chinese elements."

A national polyester plant in the Cholon district employs 260 Chinese among its total work force of 400. Its manager said 216 of them had already applied to return to China, "in fact, mostly against their will and under threat."

Chinese are working hard alongside Vietnamese under the aid of the Vietnamese Government and party and many of the Chinese are given managerial posts in the plant, the manager said. He said Peking created difficulties for Vietnam and damaged the unity of ethnic Chinese here.

AFP: SOURCE REPORTS MOST HAIPHONG ETHNIC CHINESE RETURN TO PRC

BK030620Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0503 GMT 3 Jul 78 BK

[By Jean Thoraval]

[Text] Haiphong, 3 Jul (AFP)--Two thirds of the Chinese nationals registered in Vietnam's largest port, Haiphong, and its surrounding district have returned to China, an official Vietnamese source said today. Mr Hoang Thao, Vietnamese member of the committee organising the Hoas' repatriation, said 22,000 out of 34,000 officially living in the city, its suburbs and the nearby island of Cat Ba had already left, mainly overland. The official said these 22,000 left before June 12, without official permits. "Very few left Haiphong by sea," he added.

Mr Thao reported that since this date his committee had received 700 official requests for repatriation and that 600 of these were made in the first 3 days. "Since then we have had only a trickle of requests, some days only two or three people," he said.

Thao felt this slowing down of repatriation applications had two main reasons. He claimed firstly that "those Hoa who had believed the Chinese promises were tired of waiting." "Some think they will never see a Chinese boat in Haiphong to take them home, or at least not for many months," he said.

Echoing his colleagues along Vietnam's northern border, Mr Thao claimed secondly that rumours about the reception of refugees in China had caused many people to think twice and delay departure formalities.

Rumours do run in Haiphong, the railway border post of Dong-dang and even in Hanoi, that refugees with a radio, television set, motorbike or other such consumer goods had had these confiscated "for the benefit of the community" on entering China.

Meanwhile, Haiphong authorities have mobilized over 1,000 Vietnamese to handle embarkation and lodging of the 1,400 Hoa waiting for the Chinese liner Changli, anchored 37 nautical miles from the port. These refugees should have already left on the ship whose arrival now seems less likely each day. Port authorities said 300 people an hour could complete embarkation formalities.

On the main quay, huge grey containers have been converted into waiting units linked by canvas or blue plastic awnings. Under a scorching sun and suffocating heat Red Cross workers remain at their posts, though their presence no longer really seems necessary.

Right across the city, 30 kilometers (18 miles) away, three government apartment blocks able to house 1,000 refugees stand empty. Not one person waits there for the Changli. The few Hoa who approached Vietnamese authorities went back to the last Chinese areas in Haiphong where most shops are closed, but some 18,000 people carry on as though nothing had happened and food stalls still sell their noodles on street pavements.

This correspondent saw a young Chinese couple having wedding photos taken in a nearby park. Seemingly unperturbed by the situation, they posed before a background of miniature orange trees, the bride wearing a long white dress and silk slippers and drawing compliments from a crowd of Vietnamese onlookers.

BORDER VILLAGE CHINESE RESIDENTS DESCRIBE 'MAY 28 NIGHT INCIDENT'

OW011529Y Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Jul (VNA)--The Chinese authorities on May 30 framed up the so-called "May 28 night incident" in Xin Man village, Xin Man district, in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen, slanderously charging Vietnamese frontier police with "expelling, bearing and robbing" local Hoa people.

Ms Doan Thi Ky, reporter of the Communist Party daily NHAN DAN, investigated this incident on the spot. Follows a slightly abridged version of her report, published June 30, 1978:

I arrived in Xin Man village, Xin Man district, Ha Tuyen Province, in mid-June. The village lies along the Vietnam-China border, with the frontier landmark number five. Except for the only one Vietnamese family, the almost 300 local households are of Chinese stock, which have lived here for at least three generations. During the anti-French war of resistance, many Hoa families sheltered revolutionary cadres, for which service a number of them have been awarded the resistance order or medal by the Vietnamese Government. More than 30 Hoa youths joined the Vietnam People's Army during the recent war against the U.S. aggressors. Xin Man's Hoa villagers have been following the road of collective production. They have eight cooperatives and their living standards have been improved day by day.

Then, the Xin Man villagers' peaceful life was suddenly churned up. The cause of this disturbance became clear when I met Vuong Tien Chi, political instructor of the Xin Man people's security armed forces (PSAF) post. He said: "On May 27, 1978, after radio Voice of Vietnam broadcast the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry statement of the same day, a rumour went round the village that China helps Vietnam to fight back [as received], big fighting will break out and Hoa people should flee as quickly as possible..."

Many Hoas couldn't verify this news themselves and were panic-stricken. As a result, in spite of the local administration's explanations, at 11 o'clock on the following night (May 28), a large number of Hoa villagers crossed the border into China, together with their cattle and property.

When the secretary of the village committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the chairman of the village people's committee went to the people's security armed forces post to report on the situation, bad elements hiding in the village immediately spread another story: "The village party secretary and chairman have been arrested and trussed at the police station." The villagers were even more frightened and told one another to run away as fast as they could.

A fleeing woman and her newly born child got wet to the skin in the night rain. A sick person died half way. Children's cries, pigs' grunts, dogs' barking and other noises put the whole village astir all that night. By 9 am on May 29 only 12 Hoa households were left in Xin Man, and 2 days later even the village party secretary and chairman were forced to leave for China.

On May 30, three representatives of the Chinese authorities met Vietnamese security forces at Xin Man and fabricated the so-called "May 28 night incident," slanderously charging the Vietnamese with "expelling, beating and robbing" local Hoa people and "causing difficulties to the Chinese Government."

In fact, this is a story invented by the Chinese side to disturb public security and order in this border area. My conclusion is substantiated by many Hoa people who either stay back or have just returned from China.

I visited the home of Mr Si Man Sang, a member of the Cai Vui cooperative, who had just been appointed secretary of the village people's committee. He said his family had lived in this locality for six generations and his forebears were buried here.

"I am 38 years old," said Mr Sang, "but I have never seen the Vietnamese Government expel anybody. Vietnamese army men visited my home very often and my old mother treated them as nicely as if they were her own sons. Over the past days words were passed on to me that I had to leave for China. I also received a letter branding me traitor to my motherland. I live on my labour and I've never done anything I could be ashamed of. Can I be charged with treason on the ground that I did not fall dupe to enticement? Vietnam has been the homeland of my family."

Mr Si So Diu, chairman of the Pho cooperative, said: "On May 28, a cousin of mine came and invited my parents to leave for China with him, but my parents refused, saying that they have lived here for almost 80 years and have taken part in the village's work for many years, so they fully understand the correct line and policy of the Vietnamese party and government."

"My mother told my whole family," Mr Diu said, "that under the domination of the French colonialists and the Japanese fascists, we had neither salt to eat or kerosene to light our lamps at night. How miserable our life was then! Since the Vietnamese Government came, we have been living a free life, state-run shops bring salt and fuel to every home. We owe a great deal to the Vietnamese Government. Whenever we die, we should (?want to) die in Vietnam."

Xin Man village boasts a handicraft cooperative producing ploughs, hoes and other hand tools, yet most of its members were forced to leave for China that day (May 28). I met Mr Si Chin To when he was working beside his ploughshare mould. He affirmed that the Hoa members of his cooperative had gone only out of fear and expressed his belief that they all would return one after another.

In Xin Man village, I met many Hoa members of the Phao Thai, Ta Chai, Tui Mung San, Cai Vui and other cooperatives who had just come back to Vietnam after a few days living in Chinese territory and after realising that they had been deceived. Those lucky families which had not yet been taken too deep into Chinese territory had managed to return with their cattle. Within the first 10 days of June, as many as 112 Hoa families returned to Vietnam, and seeing that their houses and gardens remain intact, they expressed their deep regret for not heeding cadres' explanations.

Mr Li Su Din, member of the Tui Mang San cooperative, returned with his whole family. His eyes welled tears when he saw that his property and domestic animals had been taken care of by Vietnamese border guards.

Mr Li Di Pha said he was very sorry about his naivety. "At first I did not want to go," he said. "But when I saw my neighbours go, I wavered. It was then that someone whispered into my ear that Soviet tanks had come as near as Coc Pai, and that if Chinese troops came and fight back, then all of us would be crushed into pulp. I was then like a man walking in the dark night, who couldn't distinguish between white and black, so I fled with my whole family. Now I have clearly seen who has disturbed our peaceful and happy life."

I also met Mr Din Leng Phu, who had just returned after living 10 days in China. "My family with almost 10 members was given only one narrow room in a house," he said. "The uncomfortable living conditions and the fact that no gunshot was heard prompted me to escape. Some fellow Chinese who saw I was trying to escape warned that I'd be beaten to death if I fled back to Vietnam. So I hesitated. Later, however, learning that many of my neighbours had returned home safe and sound, I thought I, too, would not be expelled by the Vietnamese and I took my whole family back to Xin Man. I returned quite in time to bring in my ripe barley. The local administration allowed me to rejoin my coop. I'm very grateful to the Vietnamese party and government."

ETHNIC CHINESE IN HAIPHONG, HA TUYEN SCORE PRC TACTICS

OW010258Y Hanoi VNA in English 0235 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Jul (VNA)--The Hoa communities in Haiphong city and Ha Tuyen border province have voiced their indignation at the Chinese side's delay in receiving Hoa people who have applied to go to China. Since June 20, 1978, the Chinese side has raised one absurd demand after another to prolong the negotiations for the entry of Chinese ships to pick up Hoa people while the administration at all levels in Haiphong has created favourable conditions for the applicants to board the ships.

In face of the lack of good will of the Chinese side, the Hoa community in Haiphong, including those ready to leave as well as those who have decided to stay, have expressed their utter frustration.

Many Hoa in Hong Bang district--which has the largest Hoa population in Haiphong--who had earlier applied to leave, have withdrawn their applications. Fifty-two Hoa families in Quang Ninh Province who have been waiting for days for Chinese ships have also decided to return to their homes.

Ms Tham A Diet, a Hoa worker at the Haiphong port, who has these days actively joined in preparing Chua Ve port to receive Chinese ships, said: "Many days before June 20, we Viet and Hoa workers alike worked up to 9 or even 10 pm to get the port ready for the Chinese ships. (June 20 is the date fixed by the Vietnamese Government for the first Chinese ship to enter the port to pick up Hoa people who want to go.) But the Chinese ship did not come that day. Now China is resorting to the delaying tactic. Its deeds did not match its words. Its deceits only increase the sufferings of the Hoa."

On the evening of June 23, the Fatherland Front Committee of Ha Tuyen Province held a meeting of more than 600 representatives of the youth, women, army and other strata of the local population, including many Hoa. The participants most emphatically demanded that the Chinese side stop delaying the embarking of Hoa people. Dozens of Hoa took the floor to praise the Vietnamese party and government's humane policy and underscore the unbreakable friendship between the Hoa and Viet in Ha Tuyen Province for all the misfortunes caused by the Chinese side. They said that the fable about "ostracism, persecution and expulsion" of the Hoa is intended only to hurt the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and China.

About the sending of Chinese ships to pick up Hoa people in Vietnam, many Hoa speakers said it is regrettable that the Chinese side has not responded to the Vietnamese side's legitimate requests. This proves that the Chinese side is bent on creating trouble for Vietnam and is not sincerely concerned about the Hoa people as it has loudly proclaimed.

'REACTIONARIES' INCITE YAO, MIAO PEOPLE TO RETURN TO PRC

OW020251Y Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Some reactionary elements among the Hoa people [words indistinct] in (?Trung Khanh) and Van Lang counties and in Cao Pang and Lang Son in Cao Lang province have recently fabricated rumors to incite the masses. They have said such things as "the Hoa people in Vietnam have lost their credibility and Vietnam will end the Hoa people's means of living," in order to alienate them from the Vietnamese, create panic among the people and force the Hoa people to go to China.

These reactionary elements have stealthily sneaked into various villages where they have desperately instigated the compatriots of the Yao and Miao nationalities to go to China. They have also fabricated such rumors that "the Miao king in China urges the people of the Miao and Yao nationalities to return to China." (?their work) has been assisted by some local people, including Hoa people.

The local governments have exposed the ugly features of the reactionary elements engaged in inciting the masses. They have reported that these reactionary elements have regularly barged into the homes of Hoa families, threatened them and forced them to return to China.

The various counties and cities in Cao Lang Province, with the help of various local mass organizations, have now sent cadres to various places to do propaganda and education work among the masses. They have helped their kith and kin realize the reactionary elements' conspiracy and urged them to heighten their vigilance, be resolute in taking part in production and insure security in the border areas.

RADIO REPORTS 24-28 JUNE BORDER CLASHES WITH CAMBODIA

BK011223Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Jul 78 BK

[Text] On 24 June, the Gia Lai-Cong Tum provincial armed forces punished Kampuchean troops encroaching upon our country's border in the area south of Route 19 and succeeded in either annihilating or capturing around 60 enemy soldiers and in seizing 31 weapons.

Also in the above area, on 26 June the Gia Lai-Cong Tum provincial armed forces attacked and destroyed two Kampuchean battalion command posts located on our side of the border.

In Tay Ninh Province, on 24 June the army and people of Tan Bien district completely wiped out Kampuchean units which for a long time had occupied positions atop high point 62 and in the area to the north of this point, putting out of action a total of 120 enemy soldiers and capturing many others together with their weapons and ammunition.

In close coordination with Tan Bien district, on 26 June the army and people of Bac Ka Tum district continued to score more combat achievements, putting out of action more than 100 enemy soldiers and capturing many weapons and much ammunition.

The army and people of Ben Cau district, Tay Ninh Province, developed their determination to win every battle they fight and to destroy one enemy element after another during a battle with Kampuchean border intruders on 28 June, during which more than 200 enemy soldiers were put out of action, many others captured and a large quantity of weapons, ammunition and war equipment seized.

In the border area of An Giang Province, on the morning of 25 June a Kampuchean regiment penetrated Phu Huu, Vinh Xuong and Tan An villages of Phu Xuong district, An Giang Province, from four directions. The An Giang provincial armed forces quickly surrounded and attacked the enemy land-grabbing regiment and inflicted heavy casualties on it. More than 250 enemy soldiers were reported to have been wiped out and many others captured. On the afternoon of the same day, the remaining enemy troops were forced to flee back to the other side of the border.

ARMY PAPER DESCRIBES TACTICS USED TO REPULSE CAMBODIANS

OW301655Y Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Jun (VNA)--The army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today publishes a report on how a Kampuchean regiment in the Bay Nui area of Vietnam's An Giang Province was thrown back with heavy losses on June 17. Follows an abridged version of the report:

At 9 am on June 16, 1978, reports of reconnaissance posts at the border of An Giang Province to the headquarters of Regiment 13 said that a regiment of Kampuchean troops, moving in four groups, was intruding into Vietnamese territory from Bay/Xom-Bo.

Following the bloody massacre of unarmed Vietnamese civilians in Ba Chuc village, Bay Nui district, last April, during which the village was razed, Kampuchean troops this time planned to occupy this mountain area and eventually seize the whole northern part of An Giang Province.

The regimental command ordered that Vietnamese troops lure the enemy into firing range, then open fire and check their advance before assailing them at dawn the following day.

At 8 pm June 16, the entire enemy regiment had crossed Vinh Te canal by boat into Vietnamese territory, then split into four prongs, which infiltrated deep into Tuong and Dau mountain areas across muddy fields and forests of gum trees. Meeting no resistance from the Vietnamese, the Kampucheans moved farther, taking advantage of the moonlight and of the terrain.

At 2:15 pm June 17, the enemy in front of Dai mountain were only about 500 metres from Vietnamese positions. Other Kampuchean troops moved from the direction of Tuong mountain to 400, then 300 metres from our positions. Suddenly, the Vietnamese opened up with rifles, machineguns and grenades. Loud explosions indicated that the enemy had reached our minefield. The Kampucheans beat a hasty retreat across the fields.

After our guns fell silent the enemy gathered into three groups, but did not dare to counter-attack. However, to keep their morale up they fired mortars and heavy machineguns.

Not until the next morning (June 18) did the Kampuchean troops counter-attack. Their advance was cautious and they fired while moving forward. Besides improved B-41 guns newly supplied by China, the Kampuchean troops were armed with flame throwers which spat fire as they moved.

It was daylight, yet the Vietnamese positions did not stir. The Kampuchean troops closed in. Our soldiers could now see the faces of the advancing enemy and recognised their uniforms of Chinese Suchou fabric. When they were about 200 metres from the Vietnamese positions the enemy troops were blasted by shells of different calibre. When the barrage stopped the survivors picked themselves up and ran off, but they were knocked flat by our guns.

Failing in their first counter-attack, the enemy took to flight, trying to avoid our bullets while taking with them the bodies of their dead.

At 9 am enemy troops marched on Tuong mountain in two prongs. The Vietnamese regimental commanders ordered one rear section to assault the enemy. Frightened by the Vietnamese soldiers' glittering bayonets, the Kampucheans fled in panic, leaving behind the corpses of their comrades. More than 350 were killed by rifle and sub-machinegun fire and exploding grenades and mines. The survivors jumped into the Vinh Te canal to escape to Ta Keo Province in Kampuchea.

FORMER CAMBODIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS PURGES

OWO30739Y Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Jul (VNA)--The International League for the Rights of Man and the Kampuchean Residents' Union in France held a press conference in Paris on June 29 to denounce the Phnom Penh leaders' genocidal crimes, VNA's correspondent in the French capital reports.

Four former officials of the present Kampuchean administration who fled abroad told journalists that since 1977, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique have carried out many bloody internal purges to do away with all those suspected of sympathizing with Vietnam.

Ear Soth, a former political commissar in the Kampuchean Liberation Army, said the Phnom Penh regime had launched the so-called "new socialist revolution" to liquidate at a stroke all "the strayed peasants and workers" and also all Vietnam sympathizers. He quoted a leading Kampuchean official as saying at an all-army congress in Battambang in February 1977 that two and half million class enemies (meaning former cadres, and all other dissidents) had been killed since April 1975. The official further told the army officers present that only two million people are needed to "build Democratic Kampuchea."

The four refugees affirmed that the former minister of the interior and the minister for co-operatives in Kampuchea had been accused of "treason" and shot. Mr Mao Sras, a former district chief, said that he himself had been dismissed and then put in jail because he had refused an order to use a crow bar against a group of children.

Mr Thiery Mignon, lawyer at the Paris court of appeals, made a report to the conference on his investigations at a number of Kampuchean refugee camps in Thailand in August 1977.

REFUGEE DESCRIBES HARSH LIFE IN CAMBODIA

OWO30335Y Hanoi VNA in English 0258 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Jul (VNA)--An eye-witness and victim of the harsh regime in Kampuchea has told VNA of the tragic deaths caused to her family by the Kampuchean reactionaries.

Net Phoumary, a 31-year-old native of Svay Rieng Province, and her three children escaped to Vietnam last January. They were saved by a Vietnamese army unit and are now receiving treatment for beri-beri at Cho Ray Hospital--the biggest polyclinic in Ho Chi Minh City. Pale and thin, the woman looks much older than her age.

"Before the advent of the Pol Pot regime," she said in halting French, "my family lived in Kompong Tram, 36 kilometres west of Phnom Penh. My husband was an electric engineer at the local sugar refinery where I also worked as secretary. We had a small villa and a car. Our life was comfortable.

"When the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique came, they put in jail all engineers, doctors and teachers, whom they planned to destroy as 'dangerous intellectuals.' My husband suffered the same fate. He was not released until two years later, more dead than alive, having been subject to brutal treatment. He died two months later."

After her husband's arrest Net Phoumary took her children to Chipou, in Svay Rieng Province, to live with her parents. She said villagers there were confined to different camps according to sex and age. She said: "We had to work 16 hours a day. At 1 am a gong sounded the departure for the fields. At noon, we had a break for lunch which consisted of a rice gruel. Then we worked again until six pm, always under the watchful eyes of gun-toting soldiers. Children from six upward had to tend buffaloes and cows which, too, were considered as property of Pol Pot soldiers. Back from the fields in the evening, I received two bowls of bran and some banana roots. That's all I got for my family's dinner, but I had to wait until 11 pm to prepare it. For the slightest infringement on this rule we would incur beating.

"Diseases, especially beri-beri and malaria, were rampant in the camps. There was no medicine for the sick. No coffins for the dead either. A shallow hole would be dug, a corpse dropped in and hastily covered with earth," she recalled with a shudder.

Recalling that Pol Pot troops had arrested and shot many people in her village, including her father and her two brothers, Net Phoumary said she did not know what wrong these ill-fated people had done. Unable to stand such a regime, she decided to flee. She put the children into two baskets which she carried with a shoulder pole. The trek took three full days and nights. When she arrived in Tay Ninh, she and her children were received by a Vietnamese army unit. After a month of treatment at the local clinic, they were transferred to a district hospital, and then to Cho Ray Hospital. Her children have recovered and she will be on her feet soon.

Throughout the interview, the women kept stroking her four-year-old son, En Hue, who was babbling some Vietnamese words to nearby patients. Her two daughters, En Phtueavy, nine, and En Mony, six, are given to the charge of the kindergarten at the hospital.

FOREIGN MEDIA, OFFICIALS VOICE SUPPORT FOR SRV

Brezhnev Remarks

OW301625Y Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Jun (VNA)--"We were, are and will be beside Vietnam," declared L.I. Brezhnev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at the reception in honour of head of state of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka at the Kremlin yesterday (June 29).

He said: In early July this year, the fraternal Vietnamese people and millions of their friends in the world will celebrate the second anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We Soviet people love and respect the Vietnamese people and their leaders, who have been tempered in struggle, for their valiancy, principled character and profound loyalty to the ideals of socialism. The friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam was forged during the years of Vietnam's heroic struggle against the imperialist aggressors. Today, this friendship is being enhanced and consolidated in the conditions of peaceful socialist construction in reunified and free Vietnam. Now that the Vietnamese people are under a brutal and unjust pressure from outside, we wish once again to tell the Vietnamese fraternal people that the Soviet Union resolutely supports Vietnam's efforts to build a new society, improve the livelihood of its people, defend its inalienable sovereignty and consolidate the international position of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, firm outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

Mexico's EL DIA Comments

BK281001Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0530 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK

[Text] On 22 June the Mexican paper EL DIA, exposing the Chinese presence in Kampuchea, said: China is strengthening its military presence in Kampuchea. The Phnom Penh-Peking relationship has been further tightened as a result of Chinese Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei's [as heard] visit to Kampuchea last December. Following this visit, Kampuchea intensified its military attacks on Vietnam. Many battalion-sized Chinese units operate at Pochentong Airport, while an average of two Chinese ships arrive in Kompong Som port every week. Famine is rampant in Kampuchea. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is isolated in the world. Trying to improve this situation, China has organized visits to Kampuchea by various Peking-financed political groups. The internal Kampuchean situation is increasingly confused and is deteriorating.

REUTER, U.S. Bulletin Quoted

BK301341Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpt] During talks with Brzezinski in Peking, reported by REUTER on 22 May, the Chinese side strongly criticized Vietnam and gave up its pretensions of neutrality in the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

In fact, China has not pretended to be neutral. It has openly sided with Kampuchea against Vietnam. The foreign press has recently pointed out the Peking leaders' support and assistance for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. An international news bulletin published in California, in the United States, revealed to the public the following details: The rift between China and Vietnam has been widened by China's support for Kampuchea in its border war with Vietnam, and Western intelligence analysts have said that China has stepped up the transportation of arms to Kompong Som port of Kampuchea and that Chinese instructors have been sent to accompany tanks, heavy artillery pieces, recoilless guns and antitank weapons to Kampuchea.

AAPSO Conference, JCP Organ Cited

OW301635Y Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Jun (VNA)--The international conference on the tasks of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement in this stage, held in Colombo yesterday, adopted a special resolution pointing out that the differences between China and Vietnam are getting more and more serious despite the concrete and constructive proposals put forward by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to settle the relations between the neighbouring countries.

The resolution goes on: Everybody knows that Vietnam's foreign policy is to enhance the relations of friendship and co-operation with all countries. The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) calls on the People's Republic of China to accept the practical and constructive proposals of Vietnam, which is the only way to restore the stability in this area and increase the friendship among the neighbouring countries.

The AKAHATA of the Communist Party of Japan on June 27 ran an editorial entitled "Negotiation Is the Only Correct Way To Settle the Disputes Between Vietnam, Kampuchea and China." The paper pointed out: "The historic victory of the peoples of the three countries in Indochina became an epoch-making turning point in the power relations in Asia, between the anti-imperialist forces and the imperialist forces."

The paper said that the Communist Party of Japan hopes that the differences between Vietnam and Kampuchea and between Vietnam and China will be settled through negotiations as soon as possible.

Swedish Left Communists

OW020916Y Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Jul (VNA)--Leif Ornal and Hous Pertersson, representatives of the Swedish Left Communist Party chapter of Malas, on June 29 handed the Vietnamese Embassy in Stockholm 15,000 kronar from a fund-raising campaign to help the Vietnamese people heal the wounds of war and rebuild their homeland. The Swedish left communists also expressed their support to Vietnam's stand on solving differences in its relations with China and Kampuchea.

Hungarian Committee, Italian Official

OW021611Y Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Jul (VNA)--The Hungarian Peace Council declares in its June 29 statement that it firmly supports the Vietnamese Government's proposals to settle the differences with China and Kampuchea through negotiations. It further says in the same statement that the Hungarian people and peace movement are elated at the success of the Vietnamese people in peaceful construction after their victory, in industry, agriculture as well as culture. It goes on:

"But it is regrettable that the Vietnamese people's national construction is faced with many obstacles. Aided and abetted by the ruling circles in China, Kampuchean armed forces are conducting savage attacks against the Vietnamese people. Under the pretext that 'Vietnam is ostracizing and expelling Hoa people,' the Chinese side has many times used threats against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

"The Chinese and Kampuchean authorities are intensifying acts that render the situation more and more tense, in response to the Vietnamese Government's goodwill proposals for peaceful negotiation.

"Proceeding from the Hungarian people's profound sentiments toward the Vietnamese people, the Hungarian Peace Council and movement once again express their solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their struggle to defend their socialist homeland."

"We have sided with the Vietnamese people in their struggle against imperialism. We are and will always side with them in their cause of building socialism and defending their socialist homeland," the statement adds.

Luiciano Radi, deputy foreign minister of Italy, stated on June 27 that Italy fully supports a prompt peaceful settlement of all outstanding questions between Vietnam and China and between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Receiving Nguyen Anh Vu, Vietnamese ambassador to Italy, on the same day, Luiciano Radi said a negotiated settlement of these problems would help to establish friendly ties on the basis of mutual understanding and trust, as well as cooperation between the countries in Southeast Asia.

"After a long and hard war, the Vietnamese people cherish peace and want a lasting peaceful atmosphere to rebuild their country," he said.

Wrap-up of World Comment

OWO20817Y Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Jul (VNA)--The international conference for solidarity with the Afro-Asian people which met in Colombo from June 27-29 expressed its great concern over the Kampuchean authorities' brazen armed aggression against Vietnam. Many delegates severely condemned China's hostile acts against Vietnam and its plan to split up the national liberation movement in Asia and Africa. The conference noted that China's acts only benefit the imperialists' schemes and is detrimental to the Afro-Asian peoples.

The Sweden-Vietnam Friendship Association has sent a letter to the Vietnamese ambassador in Sweden expressing its solidarity with Vietnam. The letter said:

"We are worried and indignant on learning of the encroachments on the sovereignty and independence of Vietnam. The Peking leaders' ever closer ties with U.S. imperialism, and the trumped-up charge of 'ostracism, persecution and expulsion' of Hoa people in Vietnam have caused grave concern. There is some evidence to affirm that China is provoking Vietnam and actively supporting Kampuchea in its violations of the territory of Vietnam and massacres of Vietnamese civilians."

A mass meeting was held recently in New Delhi to voice solidarity with Vietnam. Addressing the rally, N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, said:

"Our people are indignant at the repeated attacks of the Peking leadership against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. China is distorting the policy of the Vietnamese Government regarding the Hoa people in Vietnam and helping Kampuchea to intensify its acts of aggression all along the border with Vietnam."

The Soviet paper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on June 29 carried an article by its correspondent in Hanoi asserting that the present acts of Peking are not in the least motivated by any concern about the fate of its compatriots, but only an intervention in the internal affairs of another country. The paper pointed out that the repeated armed incursions of Kampuchea along the border with Vietnam, the so-called persecution of Chinese residents in Vietnam and the economic pressure on Vietnam are links in the strategy of big-nation chauvinism.

The Cuban magazine BOHEMIA wrote on June 30 that the absurd demands of China are causing the delay of the departure of the Hoas who wish to leave for China.

The Czechoslovak weekly TRIBUNA on June 28 said that Vietnam today is for the world a symbol of determined struggle against imperialism and the anti-Vietnam acts of China only show to the world on which side Peking is standing in the current class struggle.

The weekly HORIZONT of the German Democratic Republic said in its recent issue that Kampuchea would never be able to take sustained provocative acts had it not received active support from China.

SRV ADMITTED TO COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

OW011715Y Hanoi VNA in English 1633 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Jul (VNA)--At the request of the Vietnamese Government, the 32d session of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (CEMA) held in Bucharest from June 27-29, 1978, unanimously admitted the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as member of the council.

A.N. Kosygin, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet delegation to the CEMA's session, on June 29 hailed the admission of Vietnam as a big event of this session of the CEMA. He said: "Vietnam has established important economic relations with CEMA countries and these relations will certainly be broadened proportionally to Vietnam's economic development because Vietnam has big potential in the economic field.

"Vietnam's participation in the CEMA reflects the growing solidarity among the countries in the world's socialist system under the banner of the Leninist ideas. It also shows that our brotherly friendship and solidarity with Socialist Vietnam, already tested during the Vietnamese people's heroic fight for freedom and independence, will become stronger and closer with each passing day.

"Once again, we warmly welcome the Vietnamese comrade and ask you to convey our best wishes and congratulations to the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi, head of the Vietnamese delegation, warmly thanked the fraternal socialist countries for the admission of Vietnam to the CEMA.

NHAN DAN Comments

OW020845Y Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Jul (VNA)--The admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as member of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (CEMA) at its 32nd session is an important event for the Vietnamese people and a big event for the socialist system, says NHAN DAN in an editorial today.

The paper quotes A.N. Kosygin, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet delegation to the CEMA's session, as stating: "Our fraternal friendship and solidarity with Socialist Vietnam, already tested during the Vietnamese people's heroic fight for freedom and independence, will become stronger and closer with each passing day."

The paper continues: "We warmly welcome Vietnam's admission as an important event for our people and country, a logical development of our motherland on the road to socialism. This is a logical historic development and a big event for the socialist system. Although we have long been enjoying valuable support from **fraternal** socialist countries and from this economic co-operation organisation, this is the first time the Socialist Republic of Vietnam participates, as a full member, in the Council for Mutual Economic Aid. This is a new economic advance of our country and a new development of the economic co-operation and aid between our country and the CEMA.

[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 2300 GMT on 1 July carries a similar report on this editorial which provides the following additional paragraph: "This organization, which was founded in 1949 during the formation of the world socialist system, is the result of the effort of the communist parties and the workers in various socialist countries to closely and methodically develop cooperation among the fraternal countries in the economic, scientific and technical fields and to insure success in building socialism and communism in each country."]

NIHAN DAN points out: "The fast and firm growth of the CEMA member countries in the past almost thirty years and the increasing prestige of this organisation in the world, which contrasts with the continuous economic recession and crisis of the capitalist world, eloquently proves that the co-operation within this economic organisation, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, is a more and more important factor for steady development of the member socialist countries' economic potentials.

"Vietnam is a socialist country with rich natural resources and manpower and significant economic potentials. Our country's participation in the CEMA as a full member will give us more favourable conditions to explore all potentialities of our country, speed up socialist industrialization and take our country forward to large-scale socialist production.

"Harmoniously combining patriotism with proletarian internationalism, thoroughly understanding our party's line for economic construction, bringing into play the spirit of self-reliance and self-support, relying mainly on our own forces while making the best use of co-operation and assistance from fraternal socialist countries, our people will successfully implement the historic resolutions of the party's fourth congress, realize the norms of the five-year plan, while fulfilling our obligation of international co-operation and distribution of work by the CEMA.

"By so doing, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--off-spring of almost half a century of our people's struggle under the leading banner of our party for national **independence** and socialism--is determined to bring into play its role as an **outpost** of the socialist system in Southeast Asia, thus contributing to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in this region and the world as a whole."

VISIT OF U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO PRC REPORTED

BK011424Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Jul 78 BK

[Text] According to UPI, on 29 June a U.S. congressional delegation led by Representative Lester Wolff left the United States for the PRC. At a **predeparture** press conference in Washington, Wolff said that his delegation would meet with high-ranking PRC officials and visit Canton and the Sino-Soviet border. Earlier, Wolff had been briefed by the White House and the CIA and had consulted with U.S. National Security Adviser Brzezinski who just visited China a little more than a month ago.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL MARKS SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF SRV

OWO20751Y Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Jul (VNA)--"Nothing can prevent our people from going forward, says NHAN DAN in an editorial today marking the second anniversary of the establishment of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam two years ago, on July 2nd, 1976.

Under the title "Building and Defending Our Socialist Homeland," the paper wrote: "Over the past two years, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has steadily advanced on the path to socialism. The achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people during that period are very great. The wounds of war are being healed. The whole country, with a revolutionary mettle never before known, has pooled its efforts on agriculture, and the various branches of industry, with the spirit of self-reliance, have maintained a fairly rapid rate of development. The building of the material and technical basis have been pushed ahead. Culture, education and science have constantly developed.

"Meanwhile, the socialist transformation in southern Vietnam has been steadily carried out and has brought good results. The strength of the state of proletarian dictatorship and the all people national defence have been consolidated. Vietnam's position and prestige have been constantly raised in the international arena. Those are the strong position and upward trend of the Vietnamese revolution."

The paper emphasized: "We may be proud of what we have done in view of the untold difficulties we had to overcome--heavy consequences of the war and neo-colonialism, natural calamities and shortcomings and lack of experiences. Such difficulties cannot be overcome overnight."

It goes on to say that "many new difficulties have cropped up. The Kampuchean authorities have waged war on Vietnam's southwestern border. China has forced Hoa people in Vietnam to leave for China and has cut off dozens of aid projects for Vietnam."

However, the paper says, "Our people are calm, valiant and confident in the future. Never has our revolutionary cause developed such strength as at present. We have many basic advantages. The most important thing now is that anyone of us must do his or her best. Everyday, each of us should do some valuable deed, and must be retributed according to his or her contribution. Our entire party, people and army must uphold the spirit of self-reliance, make allout efforts to rapidly increase our economic strength and national defence potential and improve the people's living standards. We are determined to build socialism successfully and to firmly defend our beloved motherland, thus contributing to the struggle of other nations for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

The paper says in conclusion: "The more than 50 million citizens of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who have written a glorious page of history in our epoch, have the right and deserve to enjoy a new and happy life."

BRIEFS

AN GIANG MILITARY TRAINING--The An Giang provincial military command recently opened courses to train 67 village unit cadres on how to fight with rudimentary weapons. The cadres, who are members of village units along the border, will apply the experiences gained in the training to build combat villages and hamlets and to fight against the enemy to protect people's lives and property. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK]

MINISTER DISCUSSES INDOCHINA REFUGEE PROBLEM WITH U.S. OFFICIAL

OW301409Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Australia and the United States have been holding talks in Canberra on the problem of Indochinese refugees and their resettlement. Australia's minister for immigration and ethnic affairs, Mr MacKellar, and senior immigration officials met the director of the United States office of refugee and immigration affairs, Mr (Loman).

After the meeting, Mr (Loman) said Australia had been generous in offering refugees who had arrived at its shores, often in unseaworthy boats, hostel accommodation until permanent provisions could be made for them. He predicted that the flow of refugees from Indochina would continue but at a decreasing rate.

Mr (Loman) said that also discussed at today's meeting was whether the refugees added to unemployment. He pointed out that America had a bigger unemployment problem than Australia and had managed to absorb Indochinese refugees without unduly upsetting the employment pattern.

ANTHONY HEADING DELEGATION TO GENEVA TRADE TALKS

OW292036Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The deputy prime minister and minister for trade and resources, Mr Anthony, will leave on Sunday to lead the Australian delegation to the Multilateral Trade Negotiations [MTN] in Geneva. Mr Anthony will be joined by the minister for special trade representations, Mr Garland, during the course of the negotiations.

Today in Canberra Mr Anthony said the visit to Geneva reflected the critical importance the government placed on a successful and equitable outcome of the MTN. Following the Geneva meetings he would visit Finland and while there hope to sign a nuclear safeguards agreement between Australia and Finland. He would visit France and Britain for discussions on trade and resources with the emphasis on development of Australia's uranium industry. Mr Anthony said it was hoped that discussions on a nuclear safeguards agreement between Australia and Britain would progress to a final stage while he was in London.

On his way back to Australia he would hold discussions in Canada on matters of mutual interest. In the Philippines he would discuss uranium safeguards and trade matters.

PEACOCK SCORES HAYDEN'S REMARKS DURING ASIAN TOUR

OW301449Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Peacock, has criticized the leader of Australia's opposition Labour Party, Mr Hayden, for statements Mr Hayden has made during his current tour of Asian countries. Mr Peacock claimed the opposition leader had flagrantly ignored the convention of not discussing Australian party politics while overseas. The foreign minister said the convention had been breached in Singapore, Indonesia and India. He said it harmed Australia's relationship with these countries and would be resented.

According to the foreign minister, Mr Hayden had repeatedly denegated Australian attitudes, institutions and policies. He said these criticisms would not promote national interests in Asia and would be detrimental to the work done by the government in building Australia's political, social and economic links to the Asian region.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE

BK011730Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0927 GMT 1 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 30 Jun (ANTARA)--In the last several years trade between Indonesia and the Soviet Union has indicated a growing balance in favour of Indonesia, head of the Soviet trade representative [as received] Oleg N. Bartsev told the press here on Thursday [29 June].

Bartsev revealed that in 1974 the balance was worth \$16 million, rising to \$18 million in 1975, to \$33 million in 1976, and was down slightly to \$24 million in 1977. During those years Indonesia exported rubber, black pepper, coffee, essential oils, leather products and many other agricultural goods.

Bartsev continued that Soviet exports to Indonesia had undergone a change since 1971 in the kinds of commodities. In 1971, 90 percent of Soviet exports to Indonesia consisted of consumer goods, including sugar and textiles. At present the exports changed into raw materials and auxiliary goods, including cotton and machinery and parts.

The trade volume reached in the last 2 years, according to Bartsev, was the highest level ever recorded during the past 12 years. This signified, he added, that the signing of trade agreement of 1974 had shown its results. He was confident that the bilateral trade would continue to expand. "We will continue to try to expand trade between the two countries based on mutual benefit," he remarked.

The Soviet Union has, since 1974, taken part at the Jakarta Fair. This year a Soviet overseas trade organisation, V/O "Vneshtorgreklama," has a stand at the fair. The Soviet exhibits are machines for textile factories, sedan cars and TGA200 motorcycles assembled in Indonesia.

BORDER SURVEY MEETING WITH MALAYSIA CONCLUDES

BK011150Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The 11th Indonesian-Malaysian border survey meeting to delineate the boundary between the two countries has ended with success, the head of the Indonesian delegation to the meeting, (Mohammad Karim), said in Bali yesterday at the closing ceremony and the signing of minutes of the 11th meeting.

The head of the Malaysian delegation, (Haji Sardon Mohammad), said that the success of the meeting can be attributed to the deep understanding between the two delegations on the importance of the tasks entrusted to them.

Meanwhile, the two heads of delegation said that during the [Indonesian] Third 5-Year Development Plan, the border survey to delineate the boundary would use a (Tucker) satellite, a modern charting instrument which can function rapidly and accurately, to chart an 1,100 km boundary segment. They said that the 1978 target to delineate a 110 km boundary segment considered a priority area must be completed by the end of this year.

SUBROTO FAVORS 5 PERCENT OIL PRICE RISE IN 1979

BK301037Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0742 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 29 Jun (ANTARA)--Indonesia would be very happy if the price of export oil could be raised 5 percent next year to meet the hope of Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, expressed in a press conference in Canada Monday [26 June] night. [sentence as received]

The Indonesian stand was expressed by Minister of Mines and Energy Subroto when asked by newsmen about any possible rise in the price of the commodity after he met President Suharto at Bina Graha today. He said if the increase becomes a fact Indonesia would get \$350 million in additional foreign exchange, as the present oil revenues stood at \$7.3 billion.

Yamani said the 5 percent increase was understandable as the world inflation and the drop in the value of the U.S. dollar have caused the posted price of \$12.70 now to be worth only \$7.70, the price prevailing in 1973.

The minister took leave of the head of state in connection with his scheduled departure to Kinshasa, where he will attend a conference of CIPEC (Copper Producing Countries) to be held from July 3 to 5. Sadli (name as received) will transfer his post of the meeting's chairmanship to his Zaire counterpart.

The main problem faced by the copper producers according to Subroto was price fluctuation. Copper was sold at \$1.52 per lb in late April 1974, but the figure drastically dropped to \$.55 as the result of the world recession, while the present price, according to statistics of June 23, is \$50 per lb. The fall in price, according to Subroto, was due to a surplus production of some two million metric tons of the commodity.

Despite the low price of copper, mining of this mineral in Irian Jaya will be continued because prospects are good. Indonesia's copper production at this time stands at 67,000 metric tons a year. Indonesia, Chile, Peru, Zaire and Zambia are full members of CIPEC.

Asked on the development of other minerals, Subroto said the production and price of tin today were high--the price being 1,500 Malaysian dollars per picul. Indonesia now exports iron ore, after it is processed here. This is to give added value to minerals. He said the gold mines in Cikotok and Rejang Lebong were already very old. Coal, now mined in Ombilin, Bukit Asam and Bangkok (all in Sumatra), has good prospects.

FRENCH DELEGATION NEGOTIATES TO PROVIDE ARMS

BK011540Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 Jul 78 BK

[Text] France has agreed to sell military equipment, including arms, to Indonesia. An Indonesian Army spokesman said in Jakarta today that the visiting French armed forces chief, [name indistinct], had talks with Indonesian Defense Minister General Andi Mohammad Jusuf yesterday on French preparedness to sell the equipment.

Indonesia was also considering buying Mirage fighterplanes from France, besides American F-5E Tiger aircraft. Many of the Russian-made planes of the Indonesian Air Force, including MIG-21 fighters, Antonov transports and Tupolev bombers, have been grounded due to a lack of spare parts. At present, France is training several Indonesian military officers in the rehabilitation of AMX-13 tanks.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN--The World Bank has approved a \$65 million loan to Indonesia to further increase rubber and food production in Riau and Jambi provinces. According to the plan, about 7,600 landless farmers will be resettled on 38,000 hectares of land in these two provinces to plant rubber trees. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1300 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK]

MALAYSIA

NATIONAL FRONT RELEASES POLITICAL MANIFESTO

BK021018Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 2 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The Barisan Nasional [National Front] has pledged to form a dynamic, just and clean government and a united and prosperous nation. In its political manifesto released today, the Barisan Nasional also pledges to eradicate poverty among all races, wherever it exists, whether in the rural areas or in the towns. It will also restructure society and remove its imbalances that are a threat to peace, stability and prosperity. Social justice will be brought to all citizens and a better life built for all.

The manifesto points out that under Barisan Nasional rule, citizens in all walks of life of all races and religions have been able to unite, live and work together in harmony. The people are also able to enjoy prosperity, because the government's economic policies are dictated by reason. Highest priority will continue to be given to the encouragement of private investment to banish unfounded apprehensions and to create a climate in which private enterprises will (?flourish).

The manifesto stresses that there is stability because the nation's enemies have been kept at bay. The forces that conspired against stability have been dealt with. The manifesto further points out that the Barisan Nasional's vision is that of a nation that provides the greatest help to those in greatest need, while allowing the enterprising to profit from the fruit of their enterprises.

It again pledges to continue to uphold the rule of law, for no country can be stable and citizens secure unless there is a government ruling by laws that are impartial, impersonal and applicable to all. In a message contained in the manifesto, Datuk Hussein bin Onn pledges to discharge his heavy responsibilities as prime minister without fear or favor and with the fullest extent of honesty and integrity.

BURMESE COMMUNIST PARTY 30TH ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE REPORTED

OW280849Y Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore 1330 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Full text of the 15 June Burmese Communist Party Central Committee's greetings message to the Malayan Communist Party Central Committee on the 30th anniversary of the Malayan people's armed struggle]

[Text] Dear comrades of the Central Committee of the Malayan Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Burmese Communist Party, on behalf of the entire party, commanders and fighters extends its hearty congratulations and warmest regards to you and, through you, to your entire party, the commanders and fighters of the Malayan National Liberation Army and the Malayan people on the happy occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Malayan people's armed struggle.

Holding high the victorious revolutionary banner against imperialism and feudalism in leading the Malayan revolution, the Malayan Communist Party has formulated a correct line for the Malayan revolution by integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of the revolution.

For 3 decades, the Malayan Communist Party has overcome numerous difficulties and persisted in marching along the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and ultimately seizing political power through armed struggle. The people's armed struggle led by the Malayan Communist Party is the sole hope and road for the Malayan people in their struggle for liberation.

Under the leadership of the Malayan Communist Party headed by Comrade Chin Peng, the Malayan armed struggle has scored one victory after another and continuously advanced. The achievements by the Malayan Communist Party have greatly encouraged the people of various countries, and particularly the people of Burma and other Southeast Asian countries. We regard your victories as ours. Your achievements are outstanding contributions to the cause of the international proletarian revolution.

For 3 decades, our two parties, two armies and two peoples have upheld Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and, holding high the banner of revolutionary war, expressed sympathy and rendered support to each other and marched shoulder-in-shoulder in the joint struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries, thereby cementing our profound revolutionary friendship and combatant unity.

We hope that under the leadership of the Malayan Communist Party headed by Comrade Chin Peng, the heroic Malayan people and Malayan National Liberation Army will achieve greater success.

Long live the glorious Malayan Communist Party! Long live the revolutionary unity between our two parties, two armies and two peoples! Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought! [Signed] Central Committee of the Burmese Communist Party 15 June 1978

TROOPS ALERTED AGAINST COMMUNIST ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITY

BK301425Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Text] More than 64,000 Malaysian troops have been put on alert, particularly along the border with Thailand, where about 3,000 communist guerrillas are operating. The chief of the Malaysian Armed Forces Staff, Gen Tan Sri Mohamed Sany, said the alert is against a possible upsurge in communist activities in Malaysia in conjunction with the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party of Malaya this month. He added that the communists are at present active on two fronts: the Thai-Malaysia border along Betong and the Indonesia-Malaysia border in Sarawak.

SINGAPORE

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES MINOR CABINET RESHUFFLE

BK301428Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The senior minister of state for communications, Mr Ong Teng Cheong, has been appointed minister for communications in addition to his duty as acting minister for culture. A government statement says the minister for national development and communications, Mr Lim Kim San, will relinquish his responsibility of the Ministry of Communications. He will be designated minister for national development.

The political secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr (Chin Harn Tong), has been appointed parliamentary secretary to the minister for home affairs. The appointments, made by President Sheares acting on the advice of the prime minister will take effect from tomorrow.

TRADE MINISTER ANNOUNCES OPENING OF COMMERCIAL POST IN MOSCOW

OW010920Y Paris AFP in English 0915 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Manila, July 1 (AFP)--The Philippines is opening a commercial post in Moscow to facilitate trading activities with the Soviet Union, Trade Minister Troadio Quiazon Jr. said in a published statement today.

Mr. Quiazon said the government planned to send trade missions to the Soviet Union, to promote direct contact between Filipino exporters and Soviet trading authorities. The missions may be able to negotiate long-term contracts for machineries, equipment and other items which the Soviet Union sought to sell to this country, according to Mr. Quiazon.

Mr. Quiazon said the Soviet Union was a relatively new market for Philippines products and there was need to develop it. He said the Soviet Union had already opened a commercial post in the Philippines and the gesture should be reciprocated. Two-day trade between the two countries, which normalized diplomatic relations in 1976, amounted last year to about 134 million dollars, heavily in favor of the Philippines which enjoyed a trade balance of 126.4 million dollars.

NINETEEN PERSONS KILLED IN FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES

OW020510Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 2 Jul (AFP)--Nineteen persons, including 15 Moslem rebels, were killed in incidents involving government troops and separate bands of Moslem and communist guerrillas in the southern Philippines, authorities said today.

The incidents took place over a week-long period ending June 27 in the provinces of Cotabato, Surigao, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur and Sulu in the Mindanao region 800 km (500 miles) south of here. Guerrillas of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), which leads a 5-1/2-year-old Moslem revolt for self-rule, and communist New People's Army (NPA) rebels are operating in the region.

In the biggest clash, seven Moslem rebels were killed during an encounter between government troops and 20 heavily-armed insurgents in Buldon town of Cotabato June 27, military reports reaching here said. Government losses were put down at one killed and six wounded.

In Indanan town of Sulu, army troops shot dead three Moslem insurgents in a 10-minute firefight with a 20-man band June 25, while two other Moslem guerrillas were killed and an undetermined wounded by an army assault team in Sacol Island near the seaport city of Zamboanga.

In Bislig town of Surigao, a grenade fired by a communist guerrilla group aimed at a military outpost fell short of its target and slammed into a town park last June 27, killing three promenaders and wounding 10 others, the reports said. Bislig is an industrial town where a major Philippine paper mill is located.

In Zamboanga city, meanwhile, southern military command (Southcom) Chief Rear Admiral Romulo Espaldon met yesterday with Mindanao military commanders to thresh out problems concerning the rehabilitation of Moslem rebels who had returned to the government fold. Southcom claims about 30,000 insurgents have surrendered during the past four years under an amnesty program enunciated by President Ferdinand Marcos.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$150 for any one volume and \$50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is \$100 for any one volume, \$125 for two volumes, \$150 for three, \$200 for four, \$250 for five, \$300 for six, \$350 for seven, and \$400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

06

END

7. 18 .78